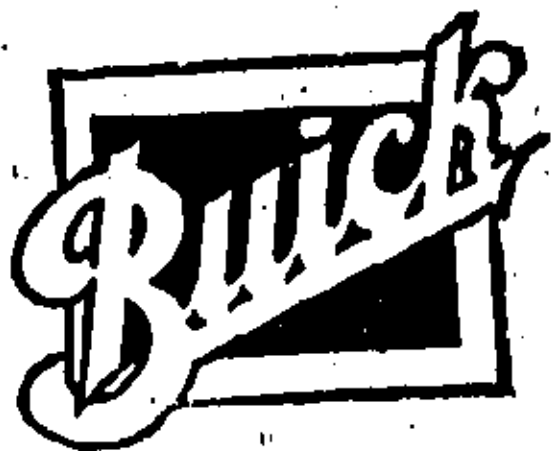




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CAPTAIN DEWAR.

COURT MARTIAL'S DECISION.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

"Dismissed Ship And Severely Reprimanded."

CHAPLAIN'S EXPERIENCE WITH REAR-ADMIRAL.

Captain Dewar, formerly flag-captain of H.M.S. "Royal Oak," has been found "guilty" of the first of the two charges brought against him, while the second charge was "not proved." The Court Martial dismissed him from his ship and severely reprimanded him. Further evidence refers to the "Royal Oak" incident, Comdr. Daniel and the ship's chaplain being among the witnesses. Captain Dewar conducted his own case and, in his final statement, created a favourable impression on all taking part in the Court Martial.

COMMONS AND THE REAR-ADMIRAL.

Captain Dewar was found guilty.

Gibraltar, Yesterday. Captain Dewar was dismissed his ship, the H.M.S. "Cormorant" and severely reprimanded.

Comdr. Daniel's Evidence.

Gibraltar, Yesterday. Comdr. Daniel, in his evidence, stated in cross-examination, that the "officer in question" was responsible for the state of affairs, and declared that there was a feeling in the wardroom that he had never previously experienced.

Chaplain's Evidence.

The Chaplain, Rev. Goulding, in describing his interview with Rear-Admiral Collard, when he wished to explain to the Rear-Admiral that the latter had insulted the bandmaster, said that Rear-Admiral Collard had threatened to court martial him (the Chaplain) and declared that during the greater part of the interview Rear-Admiral Collard was out of control and that witness had the greatest difficulty in remaining in the Rear-Admiral's cabin.

A Technical Matter.

He (the Chaplain) said that a number of the men expressed to him their indignation at what they regarded as an abuse of power. They had not complained of the actual term used. That was more or less a technical matter. The witness said the officers were furious and witness had heard Rear-Admiral Collard called a "Bloody little Swine." Witness had to stop their talk. He concluded by observing that the crew of the "Royal Oak" were now feeling this deeply but were behaving sensibly. "They are a very sensible ship's company."

The Chaplain, asked to explain the phrase, "the term used being a technical matter" replied that "it is very common in conversation and is used almost exclusively, I believe, among the men."

Captain Dewar's Defence. Captain Dewar, in a speech on his own behalf, pointed out that the second charge against him, namely, of forwarding a letter criticising his superior officer through contrary to Article Eleven, omitted an essential part of that Article, namely "which may tend to bring him into contempt." He added that counsel had told him that the omission was quite sufficient to invalidate the whole charge.

Captain Dewar was found "guilty" on the first charge but the second charge was found unproved.

Relations With Rear-Admiral

Capt. Dewar declared: "I treated Rear-Admiral Collard as a high and honoured guest of the ship. How could I hope to maintain my authority if he attacked me in this manner?" He disclaimed any malice against Rear-Admiral Collard and declared that he was very sorry for him, as nothing he had done deserved the scandal which the case had attached to his name. Rear-Admiral Collard had brought serious charges against him, of which he knew nothing. "I now understand why I was sent home in disgrace and I ask the Court, till the contrary has been proved, to credit me with the same honour and decency as themselves."

Homeward Bound.

Gibraltar, To-day. Admiral Sir Roger Keyes had a brief interview with Captain Dewar yesterday evening.

Rear-Admiral Collard who is on full-pay not half-pay, as has been stated, is returning to England on Sunday aboard the Orient liner "Otranto."

Captain Dewar, Comdr. Daniel and their wives leave for England by the P. and O. "Ranoura" on the same day.—Reuter.

What M.P.'s Want to Know.

London, Yesterday. In the House of Commons Mr. W. C. Bridgeman (First Lord of the Admiralty) was asked whether disciplinary action was to be taken as regards Rear-Admiral Collard in connection with the "Royal Oak" incident. He replied that Rear-Admiral Collard was ordered to strike his flag by the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, whose action was approved by the Admiralty.

ARTIFICIAL SILK.

PROSPEROUS GERMAN CONCERN.

THE COURTAULD'S FUSION.

Elberfeld, Yesterday. The report for 1927 of the Vereinigte Glanzstoff shows a net profit of 10,700,000 marks and a dividend of 18 per cent. A proposed further improvement is expected after the completion of the extension of the Company's works here impeding the activity of the Cologne works.

The recently founded Glanzstoff-Courtauld's fusion with the Vereinigte Knutseidefabriken, of Frankfurt-am-Main, and other artificial silk works had necessitated a 15,000,000 marks increase in the capital to 75,000,000 marks.—Reuter.

GERMAN STRIKE.

LOCKOUT IN THE METAL-WORKING INDUSTRY.

200,000 MEN AFFECTED.

Chemnitz, Yesterday. The Association of the Saxon Metal-Working Industry has decided upon a lockout from the 12th inst. The decision will affect 200,000 metal-workers.

"TERRIFIC CRASH."

BOMB THROWN NEAR GERMAN NAVAL ARSENAL.

Karlshof, Yesterday. A bomb thrown at a house near the Naval Arsenal caused a terrific crash, many windows being broken. The only occupant of the house at the time was Captain Count Wachtmeister, who was uninjured.

No arrest has been made.

BRITISH COALFIELDS.

THE DISTRESS FUND.

London, Yesterday. The Coalfields Distress Fund now amounts to £30,000. The fund was started in 1925.

LI CHAI-SUM.

Is He Leaving Shanghai To-day?

GONE FROM NANKING.

Canton To Contribute To War Chest.

Marshal Li Chai-sum is reported in a Chinese cable to have left Nanking, the Nationalist capital, and to have arrived in Shanghai last night.

His senior commander, General Chen Min-chu, had returned from a Nationalist mission to Hankow and Changsha, and had interviewed Marshal Li in Nanking prior to reaching Shanghai yesterday morning.

The "Kung Sheng Yat Po" says that Marshal Li and General Chen are likely to sail from Shanghai on the "Empress of Canada," due to leave to-day (and expected in Hong Kong on Monday afternoon.)

"Definitely Returning."

The Nationalist Government under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had previously passed a resolution that Marshal Li was to remain in Nanking as Chief of Staff and that General Chen was to succeed him as chairman of the Canton Government.

News in Canton political circles is that Marshal Li—now that General Chen has come back from Hankow—is definitely returning, but he may compromise by reviving Canton's monthly contribution (as much as \$2,000,000 in the past) to the Nationalist war chest, probably on a smaller scale.

Considerable importance is attached to reports of hostilities breaking out on all North China fronts.

DANGER OVER.

Strong Forces In Canton And Swatow.

Latest advice from Canton indicates that anxiety over veiled Communist threats and activities up-country has now passed. Strong Government forces have been assembled in Canton and Swatow.

Swatow, Thursday. The situation here (last reported to be normal) is unchanged.—British Naval Wireless.

TROOP MOVEMENTS.

Nationalist Activity at Yangtze Ports.

Nanking, Wednesday. About 1,700 Nationalist troops crossed the Yangtze River to Pukow, on the north bank.

[Note: Pukow is the terminus of the railway leading north to the front.]

Nanking, Thursday. Another 1,000 troops crossed to Pukow to-day.

Nanking, Yesterday. About 700 Nationalist troops have arrived here by train from Shanghai, presumably for war service.

Small batches of troops are moving back and forth between Pukow and Nanking, on the opposite banks of the river.—British Naval Wireless.

Chinkiang, Thursday. Troop movements have been reported from here to-day.—British Naval Wireless.

[Note: Chinkiang is the base for operations up the Grand Canal, the Nationalists' eastern sector.]

Kiukiang, Yesterday. Several thousands of local Nationalist troops are embarking here. The destination is believed to be Nanking.—British Naval Wireless.

[Note: The General at Kiukiang is now supporting the Nanking Government and has already sent a few thousand men for war service.]

PEKING VIEW.

"Christian General's" Part in the War.

Peking, Yesterday. General Chu Yu-pu has cabled the Peking Cabinet, announcing that he has ordered a general offensive against the "Christian General's" Kuomintang on the Taimingfu front.

General Sun Chuan-fang of the Peking Army has gone from Tainanfu to Taining, to direct operations against the Nationalists.

It is generally believed that the Nationalist Government will be able to carry out its plan to capture Peking.

RUBBER SENSATION.

Straits And Malaya Favourable.

PRESS COMMENT.

Excitement On London And New York Exchanges.

Colombo, April 5. Ceylon has received Mr. Baldwin's announcement with feelings of relief. The majority of producers agree that restrictions should come off immediately.

As October and November are particularly heavy producing months, there is bound to be a big slump as all agents are instructed when estates commence tapping fully.

The effect of the announcement will be that well-managed estates will be able to carry on over the transition period, while the industry is finding its feet, but badly managed estates will suffer badly.

Very few of the Colombo companies were caught napping, as the announcement was anticipated and most agents disposed of their stocks this week.

There is now no gambling; all agents are buying strictly against orders.

Straits Press Opinion.

Singapore, April 5. A Reuters message from Singapore states that the market generally received the announcement calmly. At first prices fell sharply, but later recovered to about 34 cents. There was a fair amount of selling.

There was an easier tendency in the Rubber Market in the afternoon and more general selling, the main interest being "nears."

The "Singapore Free Press," which has been consistently against restriction, welcomes the abolition of restriction but criticises the short notice given. The "Straits Times," which has been for restriction, is not pessimistic. It points out that the leaders of industry must now set their own house in order, and hopes it may be possible to co-operate with the Dutch growers.

The "Malaya Tribune" welcomes the decision as the only way out of the difficulty and urges co-operation of all British rubber interests. Only thus is it possible to bargain effectively with the Dutch and Americans and work out a policy for properly protecting the world rubber industry.

Spot Price.

London, April 5. There was excitement and uncertainty in the Rubber Exchange, Mincing-lane, to-day. The earliest transactions showed a further fall in the price of spot rubber from 10 1/4 pence a pound, last night's closing figure, to 9 1/2 pence.

(Continued on Page 14.)

that the "Christian General" Feng Yu-hsiang's influence in Nanking has been increasing rapidly of late and operations against Peking are due to his influence as he feared that Peking would concentrate and crush him by himself.—Reuter.

Heavy Fighting. Shanghai, Thursday. A telegram from Hauchowfu (the Nationalist main base in north Kiangsu) to the Kuo Min news agency states that a general offensive by the Nationalist federation against Marshal Chang Tso-lin of Peking has been launched along the Taiyuan-Chengting Railway (by Shansi province), along the Peking-Hankow Railway (by the "Christian General"), and along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway (by the Nanking army under Chiang Kai-shek).

The telegram adds that heavy fighting has broken out on all (three) fronts.—Reuter.

New Official. Shanghai, Thursday. Following the change in the Commission of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, previously reported, the Shanghai "Evening News" says that Mr. Quo Tai-chi (the previous incumbent and also Nationalist Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs) was dismissed by General Hwang Fu (appointed Nationalist Foreign Minister a month or two ago), and that Mr. King Wen-ze has taken over the duties of Foreign Commissioner at Shanghai.—Reuter.

Mr. King Wen-ze has been head of the 1st department (i.e. international affairs department) of the Nationalist Government.

Situation Easier. Hankow, Yesterday. The anti-French situation appears to be easier.—British Naval Wireless.

SOVIET GOLD.

Rejected By American Government.

THE FRENCH CLAIM.

Bullion Shipped Back To Germany.

New York, Yesterday. The consignment of \$85,000,000 of Soviet gold, recently landed in the United States, has been shipped back to Germany. The incident is interesting owing to the sequel in the refusal of the United States Treasury to accept the gold for assay and the subsequent move of the Bank of France to attach the gold on the score that it is French property.

ANTI-FOREIGN.

BOYCOTT ATTEMPTS ON YANGTZE.

YANG SEN AGAIN.

Chungking, Yesterday. Attempts are being made here to work up an anti-British boycott. The local papers are full of threats to Chinese merchants who may ship in British vessels.—British Naval Wireless.

[Note: Chungking is 1,400 miles up the Yangtze. The trouble began a few days ago a little further down the River, at Wanshsien and Ichang, and is confined to General Yang Sen's territory.]

The organisation agitating for a boycott is the "Avengers of Wanshsien Martyrs." Accusations against British ships are that "they will not carry arms, opium and troops nor give 15 per cent. of freight space to the military."

Shipsloads of Troops. Ichang, Wednesday. The Chief of Staff to General Yang Sen, known as General Pei Chu, has passed Ichang on his way down-river to attend a political conference.

It is reported that Yang Sen has again come to terms with the Nationalists and that he will be made commander of the 11th Nationalist Army, to bring his men up for operations against the Peking Government.

Meanwhile Yang Sen is continuing operations against his rebel subordinate, Kuo Ju-tung. Yang Sen has sent three shipsloads of his troops up-river from here, for that purpose.—British Naval Wireless.

[Note: The 11th army proper is in Kwangtung, but one section or other of the Nationalists may prefer to give the title of "11th army commander" to Yang Sen to bring him into line.]

HANKOW TROUBLE.

Continued Agitation Against the French.

Hankow, Wednesday. General Hu Tsung-tu, the local Nationalist garrison commander, is reported to have telegraphed to the Nationalist Government at Nanking, urging the re-taking of the French Concession.

Anti-French agitation is being worked up.—British Naval Wireless.

[Note: Only two of the original five concessions in Hankow remain, the French and Japanese. The others have become special administrative districts under Chinese jurisdiction. An earlier report said that a vernacular paper accuses the French Concession of being a hotbed of Communism.]

Posters Appear. Hankow, Thursday. Anti-French propaganda continues.

Posters appeared in the Chinese city yesterday and at the boundary between the native city and the French Concession with slogans such as "Take back the French Concession in Hankow," "Beat down Lecomte," etc.; but it is not at present considered likely that anything actively hostile will take place.—British Naval Wireless.

Ex-British Concession. Hankow, Thursday. The postponed meeting of ratepayers of the 3rd Special Administrative District (the former British Concession) takes place this afternoon (Thursday).—British Naval Wireless.

Situation Easier. Hankow, Yesterday. The anti-French situation appears to be easier.—British Naval Wireless.

WAR FACTORS.

NOW THAT SPRING IS HERE.

ARMS FOR THE NORTH.

But Uneasiness Reigns In Chang Tso-lin's Domains.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK CONSOLIDATES HIS POSITION.

[By "Li Chung-yin"]

Several new factors have appeared on the horizon of the war which observers promise will open in China now that spring has arrived. For one thing, the Northerners will gain heart from the fact that they were not ejected even when their panic was at its height. They have received one or more shipments of arms and ammunitions from abroad. On the other hand, it must be borne in mind that conditions in their territory have become infinitely worse; and they are now very unpopular with the people.

Nationalists derive encouragement from the gains in prestige by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek during the last few months. And that is about all. On the debit side they have to admit that their men are more leg-weary with marching than are the Northerners, the glamour of the cause has faded, the shock tactics of the Whampoa Cadets have palled, and the terror of plain clothes rovers has vanished.

HAS GLAMOUR GONE?

Foreign military experts are engaged on both sides as advisers and it is difficult to determine the occasionally changing nationality of these advisers. But the Nationalists have lost—or, rather, dismissed—their Russian leaders. There were times when the mere mention of "plain clothes soldiers" was enough to win over a province to the Southerners. Without Russian direction, and

lately, thirdly for the chance to live in rich land, and fourthly because they had some vague idea that it would be advantageous to maintain their General and master in power.

Not so the Nationalists. In 1926 and early in 1927, all that they thought of was the Nationalist ideal and the teachings of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Glamour Gone.

The glamour has faded. So many Northern armies have been incorporated—after surrender—into the Nationalist ranks that the influence of environment has made itself felt. The old ideas—not ideals—prevail, ideas which Eugene Chen rightly described as arising from feudalism.

How many army corps, out of the 29 nominally under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, as the Commander-in-Chief, are ready to take a doubtful position at the front in exchange for a lucrative position? Very few, indeed.

Political Division.

The Southern provinces are contributing little in men or munitions to Chiang Kai-shek's much vaunted offensive, whereas a constant stream of money and arms was maintained before.

In Wu-Han the situation is much the same although the rulers have been changed. No disposition is shown towards helping Chiang Kai-shek but the latter has one comparative advantage now. At worst the Generals in Wu-Han are nominal allies and not rivals as they were when he was engaged in his last grand fight.

Therefore it can be said that the political division of territory—as a factor in Nationalist unity—just about balances itself, that is, looking at matters from Chiang Kai-shek's point of view.

Chiang Kai-shek. The Whampoa Cadets whose approach struck terror into the hearts of adversaries do not now exist as a corps. The advantage of their superior training is nullified. In fact, very few of the Russian-trained remain to-day.

In staff work, North and South are fairly evenly matched. Having had to cover longer distances, the Nationalist detachments at the front are possibly more tired of war than the majority of the Northerners.

But there is one thing that Chiang Kai-shek has done. As a politician he has forced through the fourth plenary session of the Nationalist Council. As a leader in the field he has staged a successful come-back which very few have been able to do.

Chiang Kai-shek's advance guard is approximately 500 miles south of Peking, or not as far north as it penetrated last summer.

The "Christian General," Feng Yu-hsiang—as a Nationalist ally—still holds the balance of power. He is in a commanding position, and Chiang Kai-shek has still to depend on his co-operative good methods.

The Northern rank and file fought firstly for their pay, secondly for the opportunity to will.



Feng Yu-hsiang, the "Christian General," who still holds the balance of power in China.

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MME. BARONELLI, ARTISTE.—School of dancing for children and adults in character, classical, exhibition, fox-trot and Charleston. Special Attention to stout Ladies who are desirous of regaining their youthful figure. Address—31, Ashley Road, Ground Floor, Kowloon. (Back of Star Theatre).

HAIR WAVING.

MRS. BETEN, late from Hong Kong Hotel Beauty Parlour, is giving permanent hair waves in her home at No. 2 Pratts Building, Kowloon. For appointment: Phone K.946.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One Brass "Hung Ming" Pan of the Chinese Han Dynasty with automatic springs. Price \$1,000.00. Apply Box No. 487, c/o "China Mail."

MISCELLANEOUS.

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MISS RUTH CULLEY
(Camb. Higher Local).
(Camb. Teachers' Diploma).
MISS GERTRUDE TURNER
(National Froebel Higher Certificate).

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FUN begs to state that he has been a teacher of Chinese to European Officers and Merchants in Hong Kong for more than twenty years, that he has had considerable experience in training students for examinations in Chinese, and holds first-class certificates. Persons wishing to study the Chinese language are requested to communicate with him at No. 104, Praya East, first floor. Terms moderate.

LADIES!

WHY SHOULD YOU BE EMBARRASSED BY PIMPLES.

Pimples and all skin diseases are easily cured by Poo On Chinese Herb treatment.

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\$2.00 per set of 6 stamps.

Cash must be sent with order to Box No. 519
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NOTICES.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION for New Students on WEDNESDAY, April 11th at 9 a.m. The Summer Term will begin on that day.

For prospectus, for day-boys and boarders, apply
ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE,
Prospect Place,
Bonham Road,
Hong Kong, 7th April, 1928.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We have This Day removed:
OUR OFFICE: To Bank of Canton Building, 2nd Floor, Room No. 29D.
OUR AUCTION ROOM: To French Bank Building Basement.
HUGHES & HOUGH, LTD.
March 30, 1928.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on TUESDAY, the 10th day of April, 1928, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Kowloon in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Beginning No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Containing in Acres	Containing in Square Feet	Containing in Square Meters
1	1	Section of Hong Kong Island, near the Chinese Club	8 ft. 6 in. by 60 ft. 0 in.	0.0002	1,000	100

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions—

THE Undersigned have received Instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON
FRIDAY, the 13th April, 1928, commencing at 2.45 p.m., at No. 3, Kimberley Villas, Kimberley Road, Kowloon.

A Quantity of
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE.

Comprising:—
Teak Hatstand, Chesterfield Couch and Armchairs, Bookcases, Pictures, Ornaments, Curios, Very Fine Carpets and Carpet Runners, Gramophone, Grand Father Clock, etc., etc.
Teak Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Sideboard with Bevelled Mirror, Dinner Wagon, Dinner Service, Glass Ware, Kitchen Utensils, Ice Chest, etc.
Teak Bedsteads with Mattresses, Wardrobe with Mirror, Doors, Dressing Table, Marble Top Washstand, Chest of Drawers, Toilet Set, Chamber Stand, etc., etc., and
A Quantity of Blackwood Furniture.

On view from Thursday, the 12th April, 1928.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, 6th April, 1928.

NOTICES.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN Accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 6th, 7th and 9th instant (Easter Holidays).
Hong Kong, 2nd April, 1928.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE THIRD EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, 7th April and on MONDAY, 9th April, 1928, commencing at 2.30 p.m. on both days.

The first bell will be rung at 2 p.m.
The charge for admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1 per day for all persons including Ladies. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain admission to the Members' Enclosure.
Each member has the right to introduce 2 non-members to the Members' Enclosure, tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. Linstead & Davis, at \$5 each per day, up to Friday, 6th April, 1928.

The charge for admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$2 per day. Each member can obtain, upon application to the Secretary, Badges for admission of 2 Ladies free of charge.

Bookmakers, Tic Tac Men, etc., etc., will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of the Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meetings.

Hong Kong 2nd April, 1928.

HONG KONG TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Hong Kong Telephone Company, Limited, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11TH day of APRIL, 1928, at the Board Room of the Company, SECOND FLOOR, EXCHANGE BUILDING, Hong Kong, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors, for the financial year ended 31st December, 1927, confirming the appointment of three Directors and re-electing two Directors and the Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th April to the 11th April, 1928, both days inclusive.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1928.

By Order of the Board,
J. P. SHERRY,
Manager.
14, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.

HONG KONG ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders of the Hong Kong Engineering & Construction Company, Limited, will be held in the Offices of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., St. George's Building, Chater Road, Hong Kong, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of APRIL, 1928, at 11.00 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the year ended on the 31st December, 1927, and of electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 14th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
S. COURTNEY COOK,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 31st March, 1928.

**GREY & HAWKER.
NOTICE.**

AS on and from the 1st April, 1928, the Undersigned will carry on in Partnership under the firm name of GREY & HAWKER the business of the Architectural Department of the Hong Kong Realty and Trust Company, Ltd. Address: 2nd floor, Exchange Building, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.

Telephone No.: Central 4418.
Telegrams: "Greyplan, Hong Kong."

GEO. W. GREY,
Chartered Architect.
BENJAMIN HAWKER,
Chartered Surveyor.
Hong Kong, 30th March, 1928.

NOTICES.

STALL HOLDER HAWKERS' LICENCES.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that as the Pitches available for STALLHOLDER HAWKERS' stalls are now completely taken up further applications for such stalls in the CITY OF VICTORIA and YAUMATEI will not be considered until the next Licensing Season.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
April 6th, 1928.

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, (1918) LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., the General Managers of the said Company, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hong Kong, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of April, 1928, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined resolutions will be proposed as ordinary resolutions, viz:—

(1) That the authorised Capital of the Company (which is now \$3,000,000 consisting of 600,000 shares of the nominal value of \$5 each the whole of which have been issued) be increased to \$3,600,000 by the creation of 120,000 additional shares of the nominal value of \$5 each ranking (subject as hereinafter mentioned) as from date of allotment for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present issued Capital.

(2) That the said 120,000 shares be offered forthwith in the first instance (in the proportion of one new share for every complete number of five existing shares held by them respectively) to the members of the Company who on the 23rd day of April, 1928, are registered in the Company's Share Register as the holders of the said 600,000 shares at par and so that on acceptance of the offer the nominal amount of \$5 due in respect of such 120,000 shares shall be payable as to the sum of \$1 part thereof on the First day of May, 1928, and as to the balance thereof, i.e., \$4 on the First day of June, 1928.

And further that until such time as the said 120,000 shares shall be fully paid up they shall vis-a-vis the said 600,000 shares only rank for dividend in proportion to the ratio borne by the amount paid up thereon in respect of the nominal value thereof to the full nominal value (\$5) thereof.

And that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled and limiting a time within which the offer if not accepted by the member on behalf of himself or his nominee will be deemed to be declined and that the Directors be at liberty to fix such time and to extend such time to such date or dates and upon such terms as they may think fit And further that any of the said 120,000 shares which shall not be taken up by the Company's shareholders in manner aforesaid be disposed of in such manner at such time or times and upon such terms as the Company's Directors shall in their absolute discretion think fit.

(3) That no shareholder shall be entitled to any offer of a fraction of an additional share in respect of any odd shares held by such shareholder.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1928, to MONDAY, the 23rd day of April, 1928, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

Dated the 6th day of April, 1928.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

TRIANGULAR PORTUGUESE INTERPORT FOOTBALL.

Easter Sunday—SHANGHAI v. HONG KONG—H.K. Football Club Ground, Happy Valley, at 4.30 p.m.
Easter Monday—SHANGHAI v. MACAO—Recreio Ground, King's Park, at 4.30 p.m.
Tuesday, Apr. 10th—MACAO v. HONG KONG—H.K.F.C. Ground, at 4.45 p.m.
Wednesday, Apr. 11th—PORTUGAL (Combined Teams) v. CHINESE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION—H.K.F.C. Ground, at 5.00 p.m.
Thursday, Apr. 12th—PORTUGAL (Combined Teams) v. REST OF COLONY—H.K.F.C. Ground, at 5.00 p.m.
Bookings for the Match on Easter Sunday only (Shanghai v. Hong Kong) can be made at the BRUNSWICK HOUSE, 17, Ice House Street, on THURSDAY, the 6th instant, and after that date at the Club de Recreio, King's Park. There will be no bookings for the other matches.
Price of Admission: Covered Stand \$1.00, No Booking. Uncovered Stand 50c, No Booking.
Hon. Football Secretary.

COLONY'S FINANCES.

INCREASES IN THIS YEAR'S REVENUE.

COUNCIL REFERENCES.

At the Council meeting on Thursday, reference was made to the Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard's departure from the Colony and H.E. the Governor referred to increases in the revenue this year over the amount budgeted for.

Sir Henry Pollock, on behalf of the Unofficial members, said he wished to associate himself with His Excellency's remarks as recently published in the press with regard to Mr. Bernard's valuable services to the Colony. His sound judgment and shrewd common sense were of great benefit in the Legislative and Executive Councils.

Sir Shou-son Chow, on behalf of the Chinese community, heartily associated himself with the remarks of the Hon. Senior Unofficial member.

Governor on Finances.

H.E. the Governor addressed the Council as follows:—I heartily endorse what Sir Henry Pollock and Sir Shou-son Chow have said. Mr. Bernard became a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of this Colony in the dark and dangerous days of the spring of 1926. We then had seldom before us a choice between good and bad. We were usually confronted by nothing, but a choice of evils. In taking the difficult decisions which had then to be made, I felt that I could implicitly rely on Mr. Bernard to interpret to me the true opinions of the local mercantile community as well as of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, and that he would in his turn explain faithfully to all with whom he came in contact the real policy underlying the actions of the Hong Kong Government.

The Colony has now safely weathered the storm and the financial outlook is much brighter. As the Council knows, we budgeted for a deficit of a million dollars in respect of the year 1927. But the year's working has in fact realised a surplus of half a million dollars. So we began the financial year now current with a total surplus of assets over liabilities amounting to about four million dollars. Moreover, the first quarter of the year 1928 has now gone by; and I am glad to say that the Colony's revenue for that quarter shows an increase of more than seven lakhs of dollars over the estimate. Therefore, although caution is still necessary, confidence in the future is justified. In the achievement of this happy result Mr. Bernard played a notable part, not only as member of the Executive and Legislative Councils, but also as Chairman of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce and as the head of the great firm of Jardine Matheson & Company. We shall miss his sadly from our deliberations and we do well to place on record our warm appreciation of his services to Hong Kong.

The "Straits Echo" says that the announcement that a wonderful new cure had been discovered by means of which leprosy can be eradicated within the next decade is very belated. Injections with hydroncarpus oil have been given at the Pulau Jerejak Leprosy Hospital, Penang, for the past three to four years, and excellent results have been obtained.

MACAO RACES.

SEVENTH EXTRA RACE MEETING.

Sunday, 15th April, 1928.

FIRST RACE 1.30 p.m.
PUBLIC ENCLOSURE 40 cents.
MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE \$1.00.
RACE STEAMERS. Special reduced fares Saloon \$5.00 return. Watch Daily Papers for sailing times.

By Order,
S. W. CHENG,
Secretary.

CHINESE TEMPLES.

PREVENTING MISUSE OF RELIGION.

BILL'S FIRST READING.

In moving at the Council meeting on Thursday the first reading of the Bill to suppress and prevent abuses in the management of Chinese temples and the administration of their funds, Sir Shou-son Chow said that the Bill would not in any way interfere with the genuine Chinese religion. On the other hand it would tend to prevent religion being made a source of private gain and would, he hoped, go far towards preventing the misuse of religion by adventurers who preyed on the more ignorant members of the community.

Some of the so-called temples against which the Bill was aimed were moved about from place to place when the dupes of each locality had been dealt with by the keepers.

The second object of the Bill was charitable. Certain temples which were originally established by sections of the community for the benefit of the public had fallen or were falling under the control of private individuals who use the profits for their own benefit. These individuals who had thus encroached on the rights of the public or whose predecessors had thus encroached on the rights of the public, could have no claim against the community to continue to usurp the revenue of these temples. Such temples would

be brought under the control of the Ordinance and the profits will be used for the purpose of Chinese charities in the Colony generally. The revenue of each temple would be applied in the first instance to the due observance of the customary ceremonies and the maintenance of the temple buildings and temple properties, and only the surplus would be transferred to the general Chinese charity funds provided for by the Bill.

The Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall seconded and the Bill was read a first time.

Dr. S. H. Tan, F.R.C.S.E., eye specialist, and honorary eye consultant to St. Andrew's Hospital, Singapore, will shortly be proceeding to London to practise.



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There is absolutely no suffering from eczema who ever used this soothing wash, and did not feel immediately that wonderfully calm, cool sensation that comes when the itch is taken away. It soothes the pores, gives instant relief from the most distressing skin diseases.

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**A WEEK'S PAPERS
IN ONE**

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

CHINA NEWS, LOCAL NEWS
AND ALL THE NEWS
SEND IT HOME!

Because of the Easter Holidays, this week's "Overland China Mail" appears on Thursday instead of Friday.

Several events of world importance are recorded. All that has led up to the present position as regards the Nanking incident has been reproduced, including the reports of the American settlement with the Nationalist Government.

Other matters in China are described and commented upon in the "Overland."

Locally, there have been a number of events, the reports on which, extending over several days, will be found together in handy form in the "Overland China Mail."

The week's local news, sports articles, weddings and company meeting proceedings are, as usual, in the "Overland."

WHEN YOU GO ON LEAVE.

Hong Kong's spring exodus has begun. Are you going Home on leave this year? If you are, you will be surprised by the number of persons who will ask you about China and Hong Kong. You will be astonished at the number and type of silly questions put to you in all good faith. And you will have to admit reluctantly (if only to yourself) that you are not quite certain. Will you be believed, though? Keep in touch with Hong Kong and China by having the "Overland China Mail" sent to you for a stipulated period.

By spending a little time while you are on holiday, you can keep yourself well informed if you have the "Overland." The articles which you will seek are written to help non-Chinese to understand. In any case, you will not regret, from your own point of view, being posted with the main developments (reported in brief) while you are away.

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NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOI.

From Hong Kong.

M/V "REMO" Sails on or about 26th April.
M/V "VIMINALE" Sails on or about 24th May.
M/V "ESQUILLINO" Sails on or about 21st June.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

From Hong Kong.

S.S. "VENEZIA" Sails on or about 1st May.
M/V "REMO" Sails on or about 29th May.
M/V "VIMINALE" Sails on or about 26th June.

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KOREA MARU Tuesday, 17th April.
SHINYO MARU Tuesday, 1st May.LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.
HAKONE MARU Saturday, 7th April.
SUWA MARU Saturday, 21st April.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.

AWA MARU Wednesday, 11th April.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles,
Mexico & Panama.

BOKUYO MARU Thursday, 19th April.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.

KANAGAWA MARU Tuesday, 10th April.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TOBA MARU Sunday, 15th April.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

LIMA MARU Saturday, 14th April.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

NAGANO MARU Monday, 9th April.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU Friday, 20th April.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MORIOKA MARU (Moji direct) Tuesday, 10th April.

TSURUGA MARU Thursday, 12th April.

HAKUSAN MARU Monday, 16th April.

†Cargo only.

Subject to alteration without notice.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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MAIL AND CARGO STEAMERS TO AND FROM
MARSEILLES, DUNKIRK, U.K. HAMBURG & ROTTERDAM.

From Marseilles

CHENONCEAUX 10th Apr.
ATHOS II 24th Apr.
D'ARTAGNAN 8th May.
G. METZINGER 22nd May.

From Dunkirk, Antwerp, London

CAPT. FAURE (Cargo) 24th Apr.
For Shanghai, Japan and North
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CAPT. FAURE (Cargo) 24th Apr.

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8, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

SHIPPING
SECTION.

COASTAL CHANGES.

MOVEMENTS IN SHIPS'
PERSONNEL.

ARRIVALS FROM HOME.

Mr. P. Bolam, from reserve, has
gone second officer, "Chenan."
Mr. F. N. Booth, chief officer,
"Sunning," has gone chief officer,
"Yingchow."
Mr. E. Williams, chief officer,
"Yingchow," has gone chief officer,
"Sunning."
Mr. C. E. Cleaver, from reserve,
has gone sup'y second officer, "Hsin
Peking."Mr. A. Taylor, second officer,
"Chenan," has gone acting chief
office, same ship.
Mr. J. G. Smart, chief officer,
"Chenan," is on reserve.
Mr. P. R. Cheetham, chief officer,
"Wuchang," has gone sup'y chief
officer, "Hsin Peking."Mr. F. J. Gregg, sup'y second
officer, "Hsin Peking," has gone
second officer, "Shengkang."
Mr. A. Stephenson, sup'y second
officer, "Wenchow," has gone chief
officer, "Liangchow."Captain A. C. Thomson, from re-
serve, has gone master, "Shanl."
Mr. J. Middleton, second officer,
"Tungting," has gone acting chief
officer, "Tatung."Mr. J. Robinson, from Home
leave, has gone chief officer, "Wen-
chow."
Mr. W. K. King, chief officer,
"Chekiang," has gone chief officer,
"Chusan."Mr. W. Christie, chief officer,
"Chusan," has gone officer, "Wu-
chang."Mr. W. P. Bruce, chief officer,
"Tatung," is on reserve.
Captain W. Shaw, C.N. Co., from
Home leave, is on reserve.Mr. E. Jacob, second officer,
"Yingchow," has resigned.
Mr. H. J. Gosby, from Home, has
gone third engineer officer, "Hsin
Peking."Mr. A. B. Blair, from reserve, has
gone sup'y third engineer officer,
"Hsin Peking."Mr. C. Maberly, from Home, has
gone third engineer officer,
"Whangpu."Mr. J. D. Craig, third engineer
officer, "Hsin Peking," has gone
acting second engineer officer,
"Soochow."Mr. J. Symington, chief engineer
officer, "Ngankin," is on reserve.
Mr. G. Stewart, second engineer
officer, "Whangpu," has gone acting

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S.S. "WEST CAJOOT" Apr. 18

S.S. "MONTAGUE" Apr. 29

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THE YANGTSE.

A.P.C. RIVER STEAMER NOW
RE-FLOATED.

AGROUND NEAR ICHANG.

Ichang, Yesterday.
The Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s s.s.
"Chinkwang," which went ashore
33 miles above Ichang on March 25,
has now been re-floated and will be
brought down to Ichang on Satur-
day.—British Naval Wireless.
(Note: Ichang is on the Upper
Yangtze, 370 miles above Han-
kow.)

Anti-Piracy Work.

Yochow, Yesterday.
Chinese (Nationalist) gunboats
are patrolling the Tung Ting Lake
with the object of suppressing
pirates.—British Naval Wireless.
(Note: The lake is an extensive
patch of water in the north of
Hunan province, south-west of
Hankow and is connected to the
Upper Yangtze by a tributary, the
Siang River.)chief engineer officer, "Ngankin."
"Ngankin."
Mr. W. H. Smith, third engineer
officer, "Whangpu," has gone acting
second engineer officer, same ship.Mr. A. J. Courtney, third
engineer officer, "Linan," has gone
third engineer officer, "Shengkang."Mr. T. L. Mitchell, third en-
gineer officer, "Shengkang," has
gone third engineer officer,
"Linan."Captain D. Christie, of the
"Kungwo," has gone master,
"Loongwo."Captain R. W. Bateman, of the
"Suiwo," has gone master, "Lee-
sang."Mr. R. C. Holden, second officer,
"Loongwo," has gone acting chief
officer, same ship.Mr. C. J. A. H. Hendry, chief
officer, "Loongwo," is on reserve.
Mr. J. T. C. Crawley, from Home
leave, has gone chief officer, "Ming-
sang."Mr. J. B. Stewart, acting chief
officer, "Mingsang," has gone
second officer, same ship.Mr. R. G. Gillespie, second officer,
"Mingsang," has gone to shore
employment.Mr. T. C. Malcolm, second en-
gineer officer, "Leesang," is on
reserve.Mr. J. Fowles, from reserve, has
gone third engineer officer, "Ting-
sang."Mr. W. F. Smith, sup'y second
engineer officer, "Tingsang," has
gone second engineer officer,
"Tuckwo."Mr. A. Paton, acting second en-
gineer officer, "Tuckwo," has gone
acting second engineer officer,
"Leesang."Mr. R. H. Watt, acting second
engineer officer, "Leesang," has
gone third engineer officer, same
ship.Mr. E. J. Grainger, third
engineer officer, "Leesang," has
gone to shore employment.
—Shipping and Engineering.

CLYDE BUILDING.

RECORD OUTPUT THIS
YEAR.Glasgow. — Clyde shipbuilders
launched in the month of
February 16 vessels, of 61,751
tons. The total of 28 vessels,
of 117,769 tons, for the first
two months of the year sets up a
new record for the period in the
shipbuilding annals of the river.
It is more than double the average
for the period, and marks very
pronouncedly a definite stage in the
recovery of the industry after a
long spell of depression.The previous highest total for
January and February was in 1921,
when there were launched 32 ves-
sels, of 93,431 tons, and the high-
est of February was in the same
year, when the month's launches
consisted of 25 vessels, of 32,431
tons. In the first two months of
last year only 15 vessels, of 13,217
tons were launched on the river,
while in 1926 the total for the
period was 25 vessels, of 50,999
tons, and in 1925 20 vessels, of
69,502 tons. The large output for
the month of February this year is
explained not so much by the num-
ber as by the size of the vessels
launched.New contracts at paying prices
are still scarce, and there are pros-
pects of a decrease in work on the
stocks till the spring and early
summer unless the shipping out-
look improves considerably. A
fair number of orders were booked
in January, but the total was very
small in comparison with the
launches, so that the trade move-
ment was downward on balance.

MARINE INQUIRY.

At the conclusion of the Court
of Inquiry at the Marine Court, on
Thursday, to investigate the col-
lision between the China Naviga-
tion Co.'s "Taming" and the
Socoon's launch "Katonah," the
President (Comdr. J. B. Newill,
D.S.O., R.N.) stated that the find-
ing will be communicated in due
course to the parties concerned.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The s.s. "Calulu" (D. & Co.) sail-
ed from Sydney on March 17, and
is due here to-day.The B.I. s.s. "Talamba" left Singa-
pore for this port on April 2
a.m., and is due here on to-day.The B.I. s.s. "Santhia" left Kobe
for this port on April 3, and is due
here to-morrow.The M.V. "Toledo" (D. & Co.)
sailed from New York on Feb. 13
and is due here on April 12.The M.V. "Remo" (D. & Co.)
sailed from Aden on March 26 and
is due here on April 26.The M.V. "Toronto" (D. & Co.)
sailed from New York on March 17,
and is due in Manila on April 30.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s.
"Benvenue" are reminded to take
delivery of their goods which will
be subject to rent after April 9.Consignees of Cargo ex "Afrika"
are reminded to take delivery of
their goods which will be subject
to rent after April 13.Quarantine restrictions have
been imposed against arrivals from
Sourabaya on account of plague.

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EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	May 9	June 2	June 5	June 8	June 16
EMPEROR OF ASIA	May 30	June 2	June 5	June 8	June 17
EMPEROR OF CANADA	June 13	June 15	June 18	June 21	June 30
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	July 4	July 7	July 10	July 13	July 21
EMPEROR OF ASIA	July 18	July 21	July 24	July 27	Aug. 4
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Aug. 8	Aug. 11	Aug. 14	Aug. 17	Aug. 25
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Aug. 29	Sept. 1	Sept. 4	Sept. 7	Sept. 15
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Sept. 12	Sept. 15	Sept. 18	Sept. 21	Sept. 29

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Hong Kong	Manila	Manila	Hong Kong
Apr. 10	Apr. 12	EMPEROR OF CANADA	Apr. 14
Apr. 27	Apr. 29	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	May 6

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LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore,
Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

ALASKA MARU Monday, 9th April.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Salsog, Singapore,
Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.

LAPLATA MARU Friday, 27th April.

BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo.

BORNEO MARU (Calls at Penang) Thursday, 19th April.

DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR &
MOMBASA—Via Singapore and Colombo.

MEXICO MARU Thursday, 3rd May.

CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

SEATTLE MARU Friday, 27th April.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Japan Ports.

ARIZONA MARU (From Shanghai) Saturday, 7th April.

HAIPHONG—Via HOHHOW & SAKIHO Saturday, 7th April 10 a.m.

MENADO MARU Saturday, 7th April 10 a.m.

NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco & Panama.

JAPAN PORTS

ANDES MARU Friday, 13th April.

SHINOH MARU Wednesday, 13th April.

INDO MARU Saturday, 21st April.

KEELUNG Via SWATOW & AMOY.

HOZAN MARU Sunday, 8th April 11 a.m.

KISHU MARU Sunday, 16th April 11 a.m.

TAKAO—Via SWATOW & AMOY

TAKAO & KEELUNG

BATAVIA MARU Monday, 30th April.

CANTON

For further particulars please apply to:—OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

Tel. Central No. 4858, 4059, 4090. M. TAKEUCHI, Manager.

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AUSTRAL-CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY

S.S. "CALULU"

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18th April, 1922,

for BRISBANE, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE & ADELAIDE.

via Manila, Sandakan & Rabaul.

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Agents.
Queen's Building. Tel. No. Central 1030.

ROYAL TOUR.

AFGHAN MAJESTIES CONCLUDE
VISIT TO ENGLAND.

London, April 5.

The Afghan King and Queen
concluded their visit to Britain and
have departed on a visit to Paris,
Berlin and Russia.—Reuter.

DANISH LOAN.

P. & O.-British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.

TAKING CARGO FOR

STRATS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND
QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA, EGYPT,
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE
PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong About	Destination
KALYAN	9,144	7th Apr. Noon	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MONGOLIA	16,604	14th Apr.	Marseilles & London
INAGORE	5,288	21st Apr.	Marseilles & London
MOREA	16,982	28th Apr.	Marseilles & London
LAHORE	5,282	7th May	Marseilles & London
KASHMIR	9,905	12th May	Marseilles, London, Bombay & Karachi
KIDDERPORE	5,334	22nd May	Bombay, Marseilles & London
MALWA	10,986	26th May	Marseilles, London & Hull
JEYPORE	5,318	2nd June	Marseilles, London & Hull
YALPORE	5,273	5th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
DELTA	6,067	9th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
INOVARA	6,989	16th June	Marseilles & London
RANPURA	16,801	23rd June	Bombay, Marseilles & London
KHYBER	9,114	7th July	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull
RAWALPINDI	16,619	21st July	Marseilles, London & Hull
NANKIN	7,058	28th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
KASHMIR	8,985	4th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London
RAJPUTANA	16,568	18th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London
KALYAN	9,144	1st Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

* Cargo only.

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedival Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

SANTHIA	7,754	9th Apr.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TAKADA	6,949	24th Apr.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TALANBA	8,018	2nd May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

R 1 Apcar line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ARAFURA	6,000	4th May	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
TANDA	6,956	1st June	
ST. ALBANS	4,500	29th June	
ARAFURA	6,000	3rd Aug.	

Regular monthly sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Nippon, Cebu, Valparaiso, Tazara, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement to cargo.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

TALANBA	8,018	10th Apr.	Amoy, Shanghai, Kobe & Osaka.
KASHMIR	9,905	13th Apr.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
JEYPORE	5,318	19th Apr.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
KIDDERPORE	5,334	22nd Apr.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
RATIPARA	7,754	25th Apr.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
MALWA	10,986	27th Apr.	Amoy, Shanghai, Kobe & Osaka.
TALMA	10,905	3rd May	Amoy, Shanghai, Kobe & Osaka.
YALPORE	5,273	3rd May	Moli & Kobe.
TANDA	6,956	8th May	Moli, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
INOVARA	6,989	8th May	Shanghai, Moli, Kobe & Yokohama.
DELTA	8,067	11th May	Shanghai, Moli, Kobe & Yokohama.
RANPURA	16,801	25th May	Shanghai, Moli, Kobe & Yokohama.
NANKIN	7,058	28th May	Shanghai, Moli, Kobe & Yokohama.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	5th June	Shanghai, Moli, Kobe & Yokohama.
KHYBER	9,114	8th June	Shanghai, Moli, Kobe & Yokohama.
RAWALPINDI	16,619	22nd June	Shanghai, Moli, Kobe & Yokohama.
NEILLORE	6,853	3rd July	Shanghai, Moli, Kobe & Yokohama.
KASHMIR	8,985	6th July	Shanghai, Moli, Kobe & Yokohama.
ARAFURA	6,000	10th July	Moli, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
RAJPUTANA	16,568	20th July	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Cameras on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Passage Tickets, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

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P. & O. Building, Connaught Rd. C., HONGKONG. Agents.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE.

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"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE.

(OCEAN S.S. CO. LTD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

S.S. "CITY OF DUNKIRK" ... Via Suez Canal 17th Apr.

S.S. "CITY OF EASTBOURNE" ... Via Suez Canal 18th May.

S.S. "CITY OF NEWCASTLE" ... Via Suez Canal 15th June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD. Hong Kong.

Hong Kong & Canton; JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Canton.

CONSIGNEES.

LLOYD TRIESTINO N. CO.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"VENEZIA L."
From Trieste, Venice, Brindisi,
Port Said, Massaua, Aden, Karachi,
Colombo, Penang and Singapore.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are here-
by informed that all Goods
are being landed at their risk into
the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-
pany, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence
and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forward-
ed unless notice to the contrary be
given before 1st instant.
No claims will be admitted after
the Goods have left the Godown,
and all Goods remaining undelivered
after the 7th instant will be
subject to rent.

All claims against the vessel
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 17th inst.,
or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on the
5th instant at 10 a.m. by our sur-
veyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hong Kong, 1st April, 1928.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP,
LONDON, STRAITS &
PHILIPPINES.

THE Steamship "BENVENUE"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are
hereby informed that all Goods are
being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kow-
loon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after
the Goods have left the Godowns,
and all Goods remaining undelivered
after the 9th instant will be
subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 23rd inst.,
or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on the
7th instant, at 10 a.m., by
Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.

Hong Kong, 2nd April, 1928.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO. LTD., COPENHAGEN.

"AFRIKA"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo
are hereby informed that all goods
are being landed and placed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra-hazardous Godowns of The
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Co., Ltd., where delivery
can be obtained as soon as the goods
are landed.

No claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the Godowns,
and all goods remaining undelivered
after the 13th April, 1928, at
4 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged
goods are to be left in the Godown,
where they will be examined by
Messrs. Anderson & Ash on the
11th April, 1928, at 10 a.m.

All claims against the vessel
must be presented to the Under-
signed before the 16th April,
1928, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

Hong Kong, 6th April, 1928.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVALS.

Passengers arrived at Hong
Kong on the N.Y.K. "Bokuyō
Maru" from Valparaiso and ports
on April 5 were:—

Mr. F. L. Tay, Mrs. R. de Tay,

Mr. L. Tay, Miss R. E. Tay, Mr.

F. L. Tay, Mr. Yuen Wong, Miss

Z. E. Pence, Mrs. A. R. Pence,

Miss J. P. Machado, Mrs. B.

Benevento, Mr. J. A. Wong, Mr. R.

Chang, Mrs. L. U. Chang, Mr. L.

H. Chang, Miss F. L. Chang, Mr.

J. Koom, Mr. Chan Riu-lan, Mr.

Chao Pan-sai, Mr. Leon Puy-yin,

Mr. Chang Tin-yaw, Mr. Lo Kwong,

Mr. Hu Pow-ching, Mr. Chan Ku-

chong, Mr. Ian Sin, Mr. Wong

Pou-sen, Mr. Chan Pan-ah, Mr.

Chen Si-fan, Mr. Chin Chuy, Mr.

Ton Chian-man, Mr. Chai Pui, Mr.

Chian Tan, Mr. G. Won, Mr. J.

Djan, Mr. Yau Chun-wai, Mr. Wong

Chun-leon, Miss Lie Fong.

BY-ELECTION.

MR. SHINWELL TOPS
THE POLL.

LABOUR WIN.

London, Yesterday.
The Lillithgow by-election, neces-
sitated owing to the death of Mr.
James Kidd, conservative member,
resulted as follows:—
Mr. Shinwell (Labour) 14,446.
Miss Kidd (Conservative) the
barrister daughter of the late
member, 9,268.

Mr. Young (Liberal) 5,690.

The result is a labour gain.

[Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, the vic-
tor, is the National Organiser and
Parliamentary Agent of the Amal-
gamated Marine Workers' Union.
He was born in London in 1884,
and was Parliamentary Secretary
to the Department of Mines in
1924. From 1922-24 he represent-
ed Lillithgow in the Labour Inter-
ests.]

ILLICIT NARCOTICS.

AMERICA STARTS NEW
CAMPAIGN.

Washington, April 5.
There is evidence to show that
illicit narcotics are entering the
United States in increasing quan-
tities. The United States has ar-
ranged with Britain, France and
Germany, and hopes to arrange
with other countries, to exchange
information about this traffic.

It is sought to eradicate the
abuse of opium and cocaine, though
licensing their derivatives, by en-
acting laws limiting the manufac-
ture to the medical needs of the
world. It is hoped to include most
of Europe in this campaign.—Reu-
ter's American Service.

EGYPTIAN NOTE.

FAVOURABLY RECEIVED BY
CAIRO PRESS.

Cairo, Yesterday.
The British reply to the Egy-
ptian Note has been favourably re-
ceived by the Press and the
political atmosphere has greatly
improved. Wadfidist circles are
of opinion that Great Britain is
manifestly maintaining a friendly
attitude towards Egypt.

The Premier, Nahas Pasha, in
a statement in the Chamber, said
the Egyptian Government had up-
held its viewpoint which was
based on a programme which they
believed to be the best way to
strengthen the ties of Anglo-
Egyptian friendship. It is gen-
erally believed that the incident
is closed.—Reuter.

TANGIER.

CONFERENCE FINISH FIRST
PART OF LABOURS.

Paris, To-day.
The conference between Great
Britain, France, Italy and Spain
for the revision of the Tangier
Statute, which opened at the Quai
Dorsay on February 21 to consider
whether the recent Franco-Spanish
Agreement was reconcilable with
the International Statute of 1923
has concluded the first part of
their labours.

They drafted provisions for the
execution of a Franco-Spanish ar-
rangement and reached an unan-
imous agreement; they have also
taken the first reading of Italy's
desiderata which will be studied
after Easter.

It is stated that the desiderata
is strictly confined to Tangier (con-
trary to reports that they embraced
Mediterranean problems gen-
erally) and it is understood that
they propose a wide Italian partici-
pation in the various adminis-
trative departments of the zone; also
in the Mixed Court.—Reuter.

DR. C. DEPEW.

VETERAN AMERICAN PASSES
AWAY.

New York, April 4.
The death has occurred here of
Dr. Chauncey Mitchell Depew, at
the age of 94.

Dr. Chauncey Depew had been
prominently connected with public
life for a very great many years,
for he first became a member of
the Legislature of the State of New
York in 1861. In 1888 he was a
candidate for the Presidency and
four years later declined the ap-
pointment of Secretary of State.

Dr. Depew was long and promi-
nently connected with railroad in-
terest, and at the end of his life
he was Chairman of the Board of
Directors of the New York Central
Railroad Company, and a Director
in 34 other Railroad Companies.
—Reuter's American Service.

CAR STOLEN.

Capt. Evers residing at
"Flowerburn," reports to the Police
the theft of his car, which he left
outside his house last night. The
Police are investigating the mat-
ter.

CHINA AFFAIRS.

MORE QUESTIONS IN THE
COMMONS.

BOXER INDEMNITY.

London, Yesterday.
In the House of Commons, in
reply to questions, Mr. Locker-
Lampson (Under-Secretary for
Foreign Affairs) said the question
of allocating the Boxer Indemnity
had not been raised in connection
with the Nanking negotiations
nor was the question of the
bombardment of the city of Nan-
king by British or other war-
ships; and there was no founda-
tion in the statement that
America had expressed regret to
the Nanking Government for the
barrage put down on Soony Hill.
The negotiations had not broken
down. They were continuing.—
Reuter.

The office boy of Nestle Milk Co.,
11 Queen's-road, Central, was yester-
day morning found in the
premises of the office in an un-
conscious condition. On closer
examination it was found that life
was extinct owing, it is believed,
to an overdose of opium.

CHURCH NOTICES.

A CHARGE OF ONE DOLLAR
IS MADE FOR ALL NOTICES
UNDER THIS HEADING

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

[Branch of The Mother Church,
The First Church of Christ, Scientist,
in Boston, Mass., U.S.A.]

Macdonnell Road, below Bowen
Road Tram Station.

Sunday Service, 11.15 a.m.

Subject: "Are Sin, Disease, &
Death Real?"

Wednesday Evening Meeting at
5.30 o'clock.

Reading Room at above address,
open:—

Tuesday and Friday 10 a.m. to
12 Noon.

Monday and Thursday 5 to 7 p.m.

The Public is cordially invited to
attend the services and visit the
Reading Room.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, KOWLOON.

Sunday, 8th April, 1928.

EASTER DAY.

7.15 a.m. Holy Communion.

8.15 a.m. Holy Communion.

11 a.m. Morning Prayer & Holy
Communion. Preacher: The Vicar.

2.45 p.m. Young People's Service.

6 p.m. Evening Prayer. Preach-
er: Rev. C. B. Shann, M.A.

Friday, 13th April, 1928.

8.30 p.m. Social Evening arrang-
ed by the Vestry.

UNION CHURCH, KENNEDY ROAD.

Easter Sunday Services.

Morning, 10.30: General Service
& K.O.S.B. Parade; Hymns: 214,
224, 308, 638; Preacher: Rev. F. P.
W. Alexander, C.F.

Evening, 5.45: Special Musical
Service led by Band of K.O.S. Bor-
ders by kind permission of Lt.-
Col. L. G. Comyn, D.S.O., C.M.G. &
Officers. Hymns: 254, 215, 223,
663; Soloist: Mr. H. Glover; Band-
master, Mr. W. H. Fitzearle,
A.R.C.M.; Organ: Mr. G. E.
Longman; Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk
Macdonachie.



"Before we discovered the comfort of
traveling on President Liners, do you
remember how we had to climb up ladders
and maneuver ourselves into undersized
berths? And from now on, any time you
suggest traveling, John, it means President
Liners only!"

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THE "POPULAR" TEA SET



An English made China Tea Set in Six different designs and shapes. The patterns are calculated to meet almost every taste. The ware though substantial for general use is not unduly thick.

Set consists of six cups and saucers, six plates, one bread and butter plate, one sugar basin and milk jug.

STANDARD
VALUE
PRICE
\$7.50

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WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
HONG KONG.

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The
Popular American Company

WILBUR PLAYERS

Special Comedy Season
TO-NIGHT

SAT., 7TH. At 9.15 p.m.	The Delightfully Amusing Farce "HER WEDDING NIGHT"
SUN., 8TH. At 5.30 p.m. At 9.15 p.m.	A Revival of the World Famous Farce Comedy. "CHARLEY'S AUNT" Special Songs, Dances & Music Will Be Introduced. Children Half Price to Matinee.
MON., 9TH. At 5.30 p.m.	MONDAY MATINEE The Sensational Comedy With a London Setting. "THREE LIVE GHOSTS" Children Admitted Half Price.
MON., 9TH. At 9.15 p.m.	FAREWELL PERFORMANCE. By Popular Demand. "THE FAMILY UPSTAIRS." The Great Comedy of Domestic Life.

Popular Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1.

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Theatre.

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The China Mail

(Every evening except Sunday.
Annual subscription, excluding
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in advance. Local delivery free.)

Overland China Mail.

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Strand, W.C.2.

Hong Kong, Saturday, April 7, 1928.

A SATURDAY CAUSERIE.

There is already evidence of growing confidence in the Colony's future and indications of a loosening of capital, in the building progress which has been noticeable in recent months. Even more striking evidence of this is forthcoming in H.E. the Governor's resume at the Council meeting on Thursday from which it is evident that there is an increase in the Colony's revenue of seven lakhs of dollars over the amount estimated in the Budget for the first quarter of 1928. This is an encouraging sign and, although it would be foolish on the strength of this indication to embark on expensive schemes for which the anticipated surplus may not prove sufficient, there are one or two vitally necessary schemes which have been in abeyance and which should now be pushed on with. Certain of the Colony's schemes have already been provided for by the Public Works loan, the repayment of which will be spread over a period of years thus enabling posterity to bear their share of benefits in which they will be the principal participants. But others, such as the new gaol at Ngau Shi Wan, the new building for Queen's College and the new Government Civil Hospital have recently receded into the background. Of these, perhaps that of the new gaol is the more urgent although it is apparent from new work which has been put in hand on the Victoria Gaol that the authorities anticipate having to depend on the present building for some time to come. If the Ngau Shi Wan scheme was abandoned owing to shortage of revenue, is it not expedient in the light of recent improvement to re-open the

question? The accommodation at Victoria Gaol is known to be taxed to the uttermost and has been so for many years. Hospital and other accommodation is entirely inadequate and in view of the fact that a considerable sum was spent on the initial work at Ngau Shi Wan, subsequently abandoned, it seems a pity that the scheme should fall entirely into abeyance.

The Court Martials at Gibraltar have concluded and are therefore no longer sub judice. One may therefore comment upon them freely. Not only have they been unprecedented in the annals of the British Navy but they have been of a character that causes us at once to say that we trust that never again will such "revelations" be identified with the name and fame of the first of our defensive forces—our great, silent and highly efficient Navy. Looking back at the nature of the incidents as they have been gradually revealed since they were first sprung upon a surprised world one is impressed chiefly by the almost absurd triviality of the whole affair, so very much so that an apt summing up of the incident might well be "Much ado about nothing." The genesis of the trouble quite evidently lay in the personal unpopularity of a Rear-Admiral who seems to have a very lively faculty for creating disturbance by an over-indulgence of verbal extravagances much more vitriolic than accurate and an apparently amazing predilection for forgetting what is due to the dignity of others in authority while not being mindful enough of his own. Doubtless it takes all sorts to make up the whole, but one would imagine that in a service whose standard of excellence in every respect—personal as well as technical—is so high as that of the British Navy—its officers, especially those who reached the dazzling heights of the highest ranks, would be ever mindful of the great dignity that is associated with their position. What has been revealed at the recent revelations clearly indicates the importance that should be attached by highly-placed officers as to their conduct, language and manner of expression generally while in the presence of their subordinates. The "Royal Oak" incidents and the Court Martials that came as their sequel will be long remembered as deeply regrettable and unfortunate incidents in the annals of the British Navy—a service of which we are all very properly proud and all the more regrettable and unfortunate because of the absurd triviality of the incidents and the tragedy that

lay in them in the sacred name of discipline.

Revelations of a very different nature were revealed by the action of the British Government towards the policy that has during the past few years been the guiding principle underlying the export of rubber from British plantations in Malay and Ceylon. Not so long ago it would have been regarded in most quarters as extremely ridiculous even to question the policy formed upon the principles laid down by the late Lord Stevenson and known widely as the "Stevenson Plan." From its inception it had been proclaimed by a vast majority of those engaged in the rubber industry as the method par excellence by which the violent fluctuations of the rubber market could be most effectively controlled. Doubtless to many lovers of the economic truths believed to be inherent in Free Trade the restrictions which formed the basis of the Stevenson Plan were little short of anathema, but the adoption of the plan and the results it achieved for a long time were of such a character that they seemed fully to justify the faith that was so widely held in the Stevenson Plan. And now the Government (and strange anomaly, a Conservative Government)—are throwing the Plan over-board into the wide sea of the unsuitable. There can be little doubt that the adoption of restrictive measures fully justified their adoption for a long time. That time appears to have passed with the advent of new conditions; and, therefore, the step now taken will be well worth watching.

The departure from the Colony of Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, "Ewo's" taipan, to take up permanent residence in London reminds us of the many men of outstanding ability who have for years past fulfilled conspicuous duties in our midst and then passed away, leaving behind them memories of work extremely well done. Mr. Bernard's residence here was short compared with that of many of his notable predecessors, but that the quality of his achievement was on as high a plane as that of the best is generally recognised. Not only was he the busy and able taipan of the "Princely Hong" of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., but he found time to be closely associated with many others of the most important commercial concerns in our midst, far too numerous to specify. Also he was an unofficial and an Executive member of the Legislative Council, and the high honour in which he was held by His Excellency the Governor and his Council colleagues was admirably expressed at Thursday's Council meeting. The departure of such men from our Colony is a matter for profound regret, lessened considerably, happily, as in the case of Mr. Bernard, by the knowledge that in his new sphere of influence on "Ewo's" directorate in London he will still be very helpful to Hong Kong. He is, we understand, succeeding Mr. David Landale, a name that conjures up a figure that once was so well known and highly valued in Hong Kong. It is men such as those mentioned, who have been so outstanding in our midst, to whom the Colony owes a deep debt of everlasting gratitude and we do well to hold them in esteem and honour.

NEW RAILWAY.

AWARDED TO A CONSORTIUM.

New York Yesterday.
It is reported that the contract for the construction of 1,000 miles railway from Guliga to the Caspian Sea will be awarded to a consortium composed of two American companies, one British, three German and one French. The amount involved is approximately \$16,000,000.—Reuter's American Service.

OIL FIRE DANGER.

STANDARD TANKS ALIGHT IN HAVANA.

Havana, Yesterday.
The Standard Oil Company's tanks have caught fire and several hundred thousand gallons of oil are endangered.—Reuter's American Service.

HENRY FORD.

STAYING WITH WIFE IN ENGLAND.

London Yesterday.
Mr. Henry Ford and his wife have arrived on a three weeks' stay in England.—Reuter.

ABOUT EASTER.

Its Origin In Pagan Times.

SAXONS' CROSS-BUNS.

Egg With A Blessing of "Pax Vobiscum."

Yesterday was Good Friday, and although Hong Kong's observances of the anniversary were much the same as in former years, it is interesting to note some of the customs that are being honoured in other parts of the world, chiefly of course in the Homeland.

EARLY CHRISTIAN FATHERS.

To suppress an established custom is notoriously difficult, and this fact was recognised by the early Christian fathers. Thus, instead of trying to abolish the heathen festival of Eostre, a Saxon goddess, they wisely preferred to imbue the feast with a new and Christian spirit. And so it comes about that the tradition of Easter reaches back to pagan times.

Further examples of this early Christian policy in connection with Easter are not wanting. Our hot cross buns at Easter are only cakes which the Saxons had in honour of their goddess Eostre, and from which the Christian clergy, who were unable to prevent the people from eating, sought to expel the paganism by marking them with the Cross.

The Egg.

Again, the Easter egg carries on a festival tradition which has had its counterpart in all parts of the pagan world. In mediaeval times the "peace egg" was presented by each monk to friends, neighbour, or stranger early in the morning of Easter

to be forbidden by the magistrates. In Brand's "Popular Antiquities," a description of the practice by a Mr. Thomas Logan, of Basinghall-street, is quoted:—

"I was sitting alone last Easter Tuesday, at breakfast at the Talbot, in Shrewsbury, when I was surprised by the entrance of all the French servants of the house, handing in an armchairs, lined with white and decorated with ribbons and favours of different colours. I asked them what they wanted; their answer was that they came to leave me. It was the custom of the place on that morning, and they hoped that I would take a seat in their chair. It was impossible not to comply with the request very modestly made by a set of nymphs in their best apparel, and several of them under twenty. I wished to see all the ceremony, and seated myself accordingly. The group then lifted me from the ground, turned the chair about, and I had the felicity of a salute from each. I told them I supposed that there was a fee for each



Day, with the blessing of "Pax vobiscum." In one of the household pay-sheets of Edward I. there was found the entry of the expenditure of eighteenpence for the purchase of four hundred eggs for Easter gifts.

On Maundy Thursday tradition decreed that the monarch should distribute gifts of gold, frankincense, and myrrh amongst the poor at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. But as the years passed these offerings gradually degenerated in value, until in 1860, at the suggestion of the Prince Consort, twenty-five sovereigns were substituted. On Maundy Thursday, too, the Sovereign used to wash the feet of the poor. At Greenwich, in 1872, Queen Elizabeth washed the feet of thirty-nine poor people. The number was governed by the reign of a monarch. This washing ceremony was last performed by James II.

A Vulgar Pastime.
The tradition behind the old Easter custom of "heaving" is obscure. "Heaving" was practised more particularly in Lancashire, Staffordshire and Warwick. It is said originally to have typified the Resurrection, and the custom prevailed until the beginning of the eighteenth century. By then, however, it had become so rough and vulgar a pastime as

due upon the occasion and was answered in the affirmative, and having satisfied the damsels in this respect they withdrew to have others. At this time I had never heard of the custom, but on inquiry I found that on Easter Monday, between nine and ten, the men heave the women in the same manner, as on Tuesday, between the same hours, the women heave the men.

A 300 lb. Taper.
Brilliant lighting was a feature of the early Christian ritual at Easter. According to Home, the Paschal Taper at Westminster Abbey weighed three hundred pounds. In the days of Constantine there were general illuminations, of which Canon Evan Daniel writes:—
"Lofty pillars of wax were set up to burn as torches all over the city, and lamps were lit in all places, so that the night seemed to outshine the sun at noon-day."

But perhaps the most curious Easter festive belief was that connected with the "dancing sun." Soon after dawn on Easter Day it was asserted the sun could be seen dancing in the heavens in honour of the Resurrection. The traditions from which this belief arose must surely have been of great antiquity—stretching back, perhaps, to the days of sun-worship. At any rate, the idea of the dancing sun was widely accepted, and has been preserved for us by Sir John Suckling in his lines:—
And, oh, she dances such a way
No sun upon an Easter Day
Were half as fine a sight.
Finally in these days of capricious weather changes, it is interesting to find the Easter tradition regarding weather in an old farming couplet:—
If it rains on Good Friday and
Easter Day
There'll be plenty of grass and
some very fine hay.

LADY KNOCKED DOWN.

Mrs. White of "Seaview," Wan-chai Gap-road, was yesterday afternoon involved in a motor accident, in which she sustained injuries necessitating her removal to the Government Civil Hospital. She was knocked down while walking in the vicinity of Queen's-road East.

WATCHMEN'S BILL.

PETITION AGAINST COMPULSORY MEASURES.

COUNCIL AMENDMENTS PASSED.

Two amendments were moved in Committee at the Legislative Council on Thursday, to the Ordinance providing for the registration and regulation of watchmen. This followed the laying on the table of a Petition on behalf of Indian watchmen in the name of Basant Singh, Kahnah Singh and Saporan Singh. The petition, dealing with the prohibitive clause in regard to money-lending, said that with the exception of Mohammedans who were prohibited from usury, all Indians of the watchmen class invested their savings by way of usury. It had been their custom from time immemorial and whatever view might be taken of the morality or otherwise of money lending, it was the thrifty and those with money to spend who helped to build up a prosperous community. It was difficult to see why a man should be a worse watchman because he had sufficient money to put him beyond temptation.

Private Watchman.

The Petition submits that as the Bill was intended to provide a corps of police watchmen there was no reason why it should be married to provisions so wide in their scope. Registration of watchmen in principle did not appear in any way contrary to the spirit of freedom of contract; it was only in the compulsory parts of the Bill as applied to private watchmen that the rights of the citizen were interfered with. It was respectfully submitted that the efficiency either of a corps of watchmen or of a system of registration of watchmen could best be tested by a voluntary system. If employers found police watchmen better than private watchmen, the private watchmen would lose their employment but if, on the other hand, employers found private watchmen better than police watchmen it did not seem unreasonable that they should be allowed to employ those who served them best and were under their own control.

Petitioners submitted that watchmen employed in the Colony were, with few exceptions, either Indian or Chinese and as Chinese watchmen were exempt from the compulsory provisions of the Bill, the Bill if passed would be in the nature of a discriminatory measure against Indians, who were British subjects in favour of Chinese who, mostly, were not. It was submitted that it was contrary to the spirit of the Legislature of the Empire to interfere with the private rights of contract between members of the community except in certain definite classes of cases which were treated in standard legal text books.

C.S.P.'s Powers.

The Petition refers to the power given to the Captain Superintendent of Police to exempt individuals whether employers or employees. It seemed unreasonable if an employee was satisfied and the employer was satisfied that it should be an offence to enter into a contract which hurt no-one and was to the interest of both parties. It seemed equally unreasonable to expect any employer to go to the trouble of obtaining the sanction of the Captain Superintendent of Police who had numerous other duties, before employing any particular watchman already partly employed.

It was submitted that the Bill adversely affected all shipping in the waters of the Colony which carried non-Chinese guards who were not registered as watchmen. These guards must cease to carry out their duties whilst in the waters of Hong Kong otherwise both they and their employers would be committing an offence. Whilst power in this matter was given to the Captain Superintendent of Police under Clause 5, it was respectfully submitted that it was a question which should be dealt with by Legislature and not by an individual.

Individual's Rights.

Power was also given to the C.S.P. to punish a private watchman without trial and without proper charge. It was submitted that it was the right of every individual to obtain a public trial before an independent Judge before being punished. A private watchman under the Clause in question would have neither the protection of the public servant nor the rights of an individual.

The Petition asked that the Bill be so amended as to exclude all provisions of a compulsory nature which were considered unjust, inequitable and unfair and to represent an attack on a Royal and provident class composed of natural born British subjects.

The Amendments.

The effect of the amendments to the Bill was as follows:

C.P.O. CHARGED.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER CASE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

On Thursday afternoon, Mr. R. E. Lindsell heard further evidence at the Central Magistracy in the case in which Chief Petty Officer William George Kelsey of H.M.S. "Ambrose" is charged with the alleged manslaughter of a Chinese whilst driving public motor car No. 313 in Connaught Central in the small hours of the morning of March 26 last, and with two offences against local traffic regulations.

Police Sergeant Buckner corroborated the car driver's evidence that he placed Kelsey and his companion Whitworth in car No. 313 at the stand outside the To Yuen restaurant at Shek-tong-tau, and directed the driver to go to Kennedy-town. This the witness did at the Naval men's request. They said they wanted to go to a place near the cattle depot and wanted a car at a reasonable price. The two Naval men, according to the Sergeant, had had a few drinks, but were "quite sensible".

Wong Hoi-tung, the occupier of No. 2, Kee Cheong-street, second floor, Kennedy-town, deposed that he made the acquaintance of Kelsey when the witness was No. 1 boy at the Cafe Parisien, and Kelsey had visited him at his house several times, the last occasion being 2 a.m. on March 25.

Witness's Denial.

When the Magistrate remarked that that was a strange time to receive visitors, the witness denied that he was keeping a sly brothel. The witness proceeded to say that both Kelsey and Whitworth were quite sober. At the witness's house they had a bottle of beer between the three of them, and then the Naval men left.

The witness gave several unsatisfactory answers to questions by the Magistrate, and this led Mr. Lindsell to remark that it appeared that some witnesses for the Crown were unable to speak the truth.

Different Story.

Inspector Alexander said that the witness had told him an entirely different story from what he was telling in Court.

The car driver's foki, a learner driver, corroborated the first witness's evidence, and deposed to Kelsey taking the wheel of the car on the return trip from Kennedy-town. The witness did not see anyone knocked down whilst the car was being driven by Kelsey. He did not know anything untoward was happening until the car fell into the harbour. He was pinned in the rear seat after the fall, but was clear of the water as the car fell partly on a junk and partly in the sea.

The case was again adjourned.

WILBUR PLAYERS.

"HER WEDDING NIGHT" AT STAR.

To-night at 9.15 the company will present "Her Wedding Night," a delightfully amusing farce notable for the fact that there is no "bed-room scene" although the time is two o'clock in the morning. Tomorrow at 5.30 and 9.15 the company will present the world-famous farce comedy, "Charley's Aunt," with special songs, dances and music. Quite apart from the bubbling humour of the piece, much additional enjoyment will be derived from seeing how it is presented by an American company. On Monday at 5.30 there will be a matinee performance of "Three Live Ghosts," the sensational comedy with a London background, and at 9.15 p.m. the season will be brought to a close with a farewell performance of "The Family Upstairs," the great comedy of domestic life, which is being repeated by popular demand. Booking is at Montre's and the Star Theatre at the popular prices of \$3, \$2 and \$1, with children half price to the matinees.

General in Committee and agreed to were (1) that the power to fix wages, the arrangement of the grades and ranks of watchmen, regulating conditions of employment and providing for discipline, and control would apply only to police watchmen, and would not apply to private watchmen; (2) that the clause should be omitted which provided that no person should without the permission of the C.S.P. perform or pretend to perform the duties of watchmen for more than one employer, with similar provision prohibiting employment.

The Bill, as amended, will come into operation on May 1 so as to give time to those affected to register.

REINCARNATION.

THE TRUTH: THERE IS NO DEATH.

MR. RUSSELL'S ADDRESS.

At this week's public meeting of The Hong Kong Lodge The Theosophical Society on Thursday, at their Duddell-street Lodge, Mr. John Russell gave an address on "Reincarnation." He said in brief: With the knowledge of the great truths of life as propounded by The Theosophical Society, death loses its sting and all its horrors, for one then realises very definitely that life is undying and continuous, that birth as well as "death" concerns merely the outer body of man, which is cast off like a garment while the true man, the individual life in him, continues in bodies of finer, rarer matter. What one calls death, is merely the switching off of the life current from the physical plane of existence to the wholly super-physical plane, the astro-mental state, but it is in no way the destruction of the life current itself. When death comes to our loved ones, we should realise the more advantageous conditions of existence they then dwell in, and not give way to sorrow and depression, for the dead, being free from the gross physical matter, are more alive than ever.

It is but natural that a certain amount of selfish regret should arise in us when a loved one leaves the physical form, but we should combat even this regret for the separation is only apparent. The so-called dead are all the while near us still, and every night when we leave the physical body—being however still bound to it till our natural hour of death definitely severs the connection—every night we freely join company with those passed over and enjoy their presence with us till the morning hour when our consciousness re-enters the physical brain, and is unable to recollect through its gross matter the experience it had whilst out of it.

The fundamental truth throughout the universe is, he said, that there is no death. Man, leaving the flesh-body, continues to live in a body of finer matter made up of his feelings, desires and thoughts, contemplating, thinking over and drawing conclusions from all the experiences he had whilst acting through the physical body on earth. In this way he works out his character and tendencies and capacities, and re-adjusts himself for the next descent to earth by living for a brief while on the higher planes where he knows himself in his true nature as the divine life in all things.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL.

THE "AT HOME" NEXT WEEK.

The Headmaster and Mrs. W. T. Featherstone, the Staff and Scholars of the Diocesan Boys' School will be at Home to parents and guardians, old boys and friends at the School on Saturday afternoon, April 14, from 3.30 to 7 p.m.

The programme will be as follows:—
3.30 to 4.30 p.m.—On the Terrace—Programme by the full band of the 1st Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment.

4 to 5 p.m.—Exhibition games.
(a) Football match against the Machine Gun Section of the Queen's Regiment.

(b) Cricket at the nets.
(1) The Captain's net.
(2) The 1st XI net.

(c) Tennis matches.
(1) eight senior boys.
(2) eight junior boys.

(d) Volley ball match—two school teams.
4.45 to 5.30 p.m.—Roller skating.
(1) exhibition by 10 boys.
(2) general by 28 boys.

5 to 7 p.m.—In the Hall.
(a) Band Programme.
(b) Dance Programme.

By the Queen's Regiment Band. Visitors will be invited to inspect the Buildings and Grounds.

There are three approaches to the School.

(1) By No. 7 Bus to Ho Man Tin. Every Twenty Minutes.

(2) By any Bus to Prince Edward Road.

No. 6 Bus—Every five minutes.

No. 8 Bus—Every ten minutes.

No. 10 Bus—Every ten minutes.

(3) By Yau-mai Railway Station.

The first route gives access to the main approach to the School; all cars, rickshaws, etc. should go via Ho Man Tin. The second route gives access to the North entrance up the steps facing Kowloon Tong. The third is only of use to those people coming by train.

There is plenty of room for parking motor cars. If possible, special times will be run; these will be announced later, if arranged.

LATE LAW CLERK.

MR. A. B. SUFFIAD LAID TO REST.

FUNERAL LARGELY ATTENDED.

There was a large attendance at the funeral on Thursday afternoon at the Mahommedan Cemetery of Mr. A. B. Suffiad, retired Chief Justice's Clerk.

Among the many present were Sir Henry Gollan, Mr. Eldon Potter, Mr. F. C. Jenkin, Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, Mr. D. H. Blake, Mr. M. K. Lo, Mr. M. W. Lo, Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro, Mr. F. E. Nash, Mr. J. M. d'Almada Remedios, Mr. C. A. S. Russ and a host of other people connected with the law courts and with legal offices.

The chief mourners who were at the funeral were his son, Mr. A. G. Suffiad, and his brother-in-law, Messrs. A. S., A. R., A. H., and A. Abbas.

The Indian community was largely represented, including the Young Men's Islamic Society of which the late Mr. Suffiad was President.

Floral Tributes.

Many wreaths were sent by his non-Muslim friends, including one from Sir Henry Gollan, the Chief Justice, and one from Mr. J. R. Wood, the Puisne Judge.

Wreaths were also sent by Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Mr. F. C. Jenkin, Mr. Eldon Potter, Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro, Mr. D. J. Lewis, Mr. F. A. Perry, Mr. A. S. Banker, Mr. Lo Cheung-shu, Dr. C. H. Wan, Mr. A. P. Bungey, Dr. F. H. Kew, Mr. D. Davies, Mr. J. H. Gelling, Mr. H. A. de B. Botelho, Mr. C. F. Garcia, Mr. J. L. Rocha, Mr. M. J. Gan, Mr. M. F. de Paria-Neves, Mr. M. M. Remedios, Mr. M. da Silva, and Mr. C. G. Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. d'Almada Remedios, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ching, Mr. and Mrs. P. Sequeira, Dr. and Mrs. Y. K. To, Mr. and Mrs. E. Now Fung, Mrs. G. T. May, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lay, Mr. and Mrs. T. X. Duc, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. N. Van Tuong, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Abbas, Mr. and Mrs. Akbar, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Mayes, Mr. and Mrs. Ying-wing Chan, and Mr. and Mrs. Leo d'Almada e Castro.

Wreaths were also received from Messrs. Johnson Stokes and Master, Messrs. Lo and Lo, Messrs. Ts'o and Hodgson, Messrs. Hartings, Dennys and Bowley, Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, Messrs. Leo d'Almada and Nephew and Staff, Messrs. Woo and Nash, Clerical Staff, Colonial Secretariat, Hong Kong, Bailiff Department, Supreme Court, General Committee and Members, Q.C.O.B.A.

There were also a large number of wreaths from Chinese colleagues of the deceased as well as from members of the Chinese community by whom Mr. Suffiad was held in high esteem.

CINEMA NOTES.

"SHIELD OF HONOUR" AT QUEEN'S.

The Saturday holiday finds each of the local cinemas showing an excellent picture. There is "The Shield of Honour" at the Queen's, "Forlorn River" at the World, and "Love's Blindness" at the Star. "The Shield of Honour" with Neil Hamilton and Dorothy Gulliver is an original story by Emilie Johnson, and is woven around the loyalty and devotion of a police officer to his work. Excellent settings, skilful direction, numerous thrills and a sensational climax go to make a thoroughly enjoyable picture.

WORLD THEATRE.

"Forlorn River," at the World embraces a strong cast, including Jack Holt, Arlette Marchal, and Raymond Hatton. Jack Holt appears as an outlaw who later turns against the cattle rustlers in his efforts to rescue the girl he loves. The picture was filmed amid remarkably beautiful settings and the plot is entirely free from cheap melodrama.

STAR THEATRE.

"Love's Blindness" at the Star comes from the pen of Elinor Glyn. This picture has the advantage of being supervised by Mme. Glyn herself, and follows the original story closely. The leading players are Antonio Moreno and Pauline Starke, the latter, especially, being responsible for a very convincing portrayal. The cinema performance will end at 8.30 p.m. The Wilbur Players Comedy Company at 9.15 p.m. presenting the delightfully amusing farce "Her Wedding Night."

RACE MEETING.

The first race, to-day, and on Monday at the Jockey Club's third extra meeting is at 2.30 p.m. and the last adding ball at 2 p.m. Commerce. Replies were received within three minutes.

KWANGTUNG REDS.

PEASANTS AND FARMERS TAKE A HAND.

SERIOUS THREAT.

Peasants and farm hands are now taking a prominent part in Communist activities which more than once threatened to submerge the province of Kwangtung and the government of Canton.

By a coincidence, the two following articles appear in columns side by side in the "Canton Gazette":

Peasant Conditions. For the purpose of initiating investigation into the actual conditions of the peasants and labourers in the various districts, the Department of Peasantry and Labour propose to appoint a number of inspectors or investigators for the different districts. This proposal, together with a draft of rules to guide and govern the activities of the inspectors, and the necessary financial requisition, has been forwarded to the Provincial Government for consideration.

The matter was tabled for discussion at the 44th meeting of the Provincial Government. The decision has not yet been announced.

Tax Exemption. It is reported that organised bodies of various classes in the Hoifung and Lukfung districts have started a movement for requesting the Provincial Government to exempt them from all the taxes to be collected in their districts for a period of three years, as a means of lessening their burden, and of enabling them to restore their districts to normal condition.

They have sent a telegram to Canton, begging for the consideration of their request, and the representatives of their pleading party will be sent to Canton, as soon as they have been elected by the local organised bodies.

Hoifung and Lukfung are the districts where the Swabian Soviet held sway for about six months.

If it is not bandit oppression, then it is unbearable local taxation which makes the small farmer and land worker the best material for Red agents to work on. Says a well-known authority:—

The Peasants. The agriculturalist, as a labourer, was ignored in all considerations of the labour problems in China, until the Communist Party of China and the Kuomintang became interested in his availability as a revolutionary material. Previous to this period (1924-27) the general assumption has been that all the peasants held their lands in small parcels under a communal system which, from time immemorial, has been associated with the family system and the basic religious ideas of the Chinese people.

The Communists found that the above generalised summary did not correspond with conditions in Canton, particularly in the Delta regions, where there were large landowners and reduced tenant-farmers.

Agricultural Proletariat. They also found an agricultural proletariat, which was underpaid and exploited. Their researches in the Kwangtung and Hunan provinces led them to believe that the agricultural labour in China was ready for revolutionary organisations, than the industrial labour in the larger cities.

The agricultural labour unions in Kwangtung were a tremendous service to them, against the consanguine elements.

Their experiments in Hunan were more daring and ruthless methods.

In Hunan, it is interesting to note, large landed estates have been more usual than elsewhere in China, since the Taiping Rebellion.

RETURN VISIT.

BANVARD MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

The Banvard Musical Comedy Company, comprising twenty-three London artists, who visited Hong Kong in February last, when they gave a number of delightful revues at the Theatre Royal and Star Theatre, are returning to the Colony next week on their way home after an extremely successful tour at the North. Owing to engagements in Malaya and India, they will be able to give only one performance during their coming visit, and this will take place in the Star Theatre at 9.15 p.m. on Friday, April 13. The production they will stage, "Hors d'Oeuvres," an entirely new revue, has been selected with a view to giving the maximum amount of pleasure in one evening. Acknowledged by the public of Shanghai to be the most entertaining revue produced in that city for many years, "Hors d'Oeuvres" includes items from the latest London and New York musical successes, notably "Oh, Kay," "Hit The Deck," "Stop, Flinging," and "Lady Be Good." "Hors d'Oeuvres" will also include original sketches specially written for this production and dances arranged for the Banvard beauties, who will wear costumes brought direct from the Folies Bergere and the Moulin Rouge. Theatre goers are advised to reserve their seats early, as there is sure to be a packed house for the last opportunity of seeing this extremely popular company. Booking is at Montre's and the Star Theatre. Price of admission will be \$4, \$3, \$2 and \$1.

A new direct cable between France and the United States has been opened by an exchange of cablegrams between the president of the Western Union Cable Co., Mr. S. J. Goddard, and Mr. Bowdler, French Minister of Commerce. Replies were received within three minutes.

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The "Sunday Herald" will appear as
usual tomorrow. The "China Mail"
will be published on Monday.

It is now practically certain, says
the "Straits Echo," that Mr. Justice
Stevens, the newly appointed
judge of the Straits Settlements,
will come to Penang when Mr.
Justice Sproule goes to Singapore
to act for the Chief Justice on the
latter's departure on furlough.

An order has been issued per-
mitting men of the Singapore gar-
rison to wear white, of military
cut, instead of khaki, when "walk-
ing out." This order has already
been taken advantage of and the
men so appearing present a fine
appearance, says the "Malaya
Tribune."



Anna Case, celebrated singer, who
recently celebrated the twentieth
anniversary of the beginning of her
Cinderella career in music.

On Thursday afternoon an armed
robbery was committed by four
robbers in a house in Shanghai
street, Yaumatei. They entered
the place on the pretext of wanting
to rent a cubicle. Once inside
they had no difficulty in intimi-
dating the inmates who were bound
and gagged. The intruders then
spent half-an-hour ransacking the
premises, breaking into drawers
and trunks, and eventually de-
parted with clothing, jewellery and
money worth \$102.

The behaviour of the clergy is
closely enough scrutinised in
Malaya but congregations in Japan
seem to be even more critical, says
a Straits contemporary. The Rev.
G. A. Bridle, Chaplain of All
Saints' Church, Kobe, in request-
ing that members of the congrega-
tion would refrain from criticising
their new Chaplain, who is expect-
ed in April, until he had been
among them for a year, said that
he himself had been blamed for
wearing crepe rubber soled shoes
in Church, for walking on the
Kobe hills in shorts, and for bath-
ing!

"It is" clear that very special
efforts are being made to stimulate
the oil palm industry in the Malay
States," writes the London corre-
spondent of the "Free Press." The
greater part of the plantations, he
says, are in Negri Sembilan, 20
per cent. of profit can be expect-
ed on capital, and companies are
rapidly coming into the field, pro-
viding quite a number of openings
both for experienced planters and
beginners, though the latter must
be 21 years old. The majority of
firms seem to treat both the kernels
and the husks on the spot and
those who do send home the pro-
duct for treatment have not as
yet surmounted the risk of acidity
on the voyage.

At the Kowloon Magistracy on
Thursday, Mr. W. Schofield heard
a case of highway robbery in
which the story of a long chase
through various streets and narrow
lanes was told. The complainant
in the case was the master of a rat-
tan shop at No. 509, Canton-road,
Kowloon, and he was held up whilst
he was walking in that thorough-
fare, near his shop on the evening
of March 24 last. Three men
assaulted him and relieved him of
\$220.70. He gave chase when the
three men decamped with his
money. Two managed to evade
him, but he kept the third man in
sight until the latter fell into a
trench which had been dug up in
Austin-road. Before the fugitive
could regain his feet, the com-
plainant pounced on him and
secured him. The defendant's
story was that he saw two men
attack the complainant, but did not
himself take part in the attack.
He was merely an innocent by-
stander. Inspector Fallon in-
timated that the police could call
evidence to refute the defendant's
story, and the Magistrate ad-
judged the case for this evidence
to be called.

London, April 5.—A Reuter mes-
sage states that no papers were
being published in England on
Goody Friday.

Albany, April 7.—Mrs. Knapp
has been indicted for felonies and
misdemeanours in connection with
the 1925 census fund.—Reuter.

It is reported from New York
that the police there have banned
the play "Maya," and closed the
theatre under the "Padlock Law."
"Maya" was produced privately at
the Gate Theatre Salon in London
recently, and was the subject of
considerable controversy.

Mr. Barnet Keryon, M.P. for
Chesterfield, who is 75, and Mrs.
Keryon, 73, have celebrated their
golden wedding. Having no
children of their own, they brought
up eight, whom they adopted in
infancy. Mr. Keryon started
work at a stone quarry when he
was 8, and entered the pit when 15.
In 1896 he became president of the
Derbyshire Miners' Association.

While Mr. D. H. Nation, of
Town-road, Lower Edmonton, was
returning home on a recent Satur-
day night in the fog two men
struck him on the head and snatched
a bag containing £25 which he
was carrying. In response to his
shouts passers-by came to Mr.
Nation's assistance, but he was so
badly injured that he had to be taken
to the North Middlesex Hospital.
From what he could see of his
assailants he thought they were
youths with caps pulled over their
eyes.

A motor accident occurred near
the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank
in Queen's Road on Thursday even-
ing. A motor cycle which was
being ridden by Leading Seaman
Parson of H. M. Submarine L15
which was travelling towards
Wanchai, bumped into a private
motor car going in the opposite
direction. It was fortunate that
both vehicles were going at a
moderate pace and the impact was
not attended by any serious con-
sequence. The motor cycle was
slightly damaged.

There was a revival at Cam-
bridge recently of the Right Hon.
D. Lloyd George's political break-
fast parties, when he entertained,
at the University Arms Hotel,
twelve of the leading members of
the University Liberal Club. The
guests were all either prospective
Liberal candidates, or sons of
Liberal candidates, and included
Lord Pentland, Mr. H. M. Foot
(president of the club Bodmin),
Mr. G. M. Mason, Mr. W. W.
Sargent, and Mr. J. S. B. Lloyd
(ex-president of the Cambridge
Union Society, and a prospective
candidate at the next election).



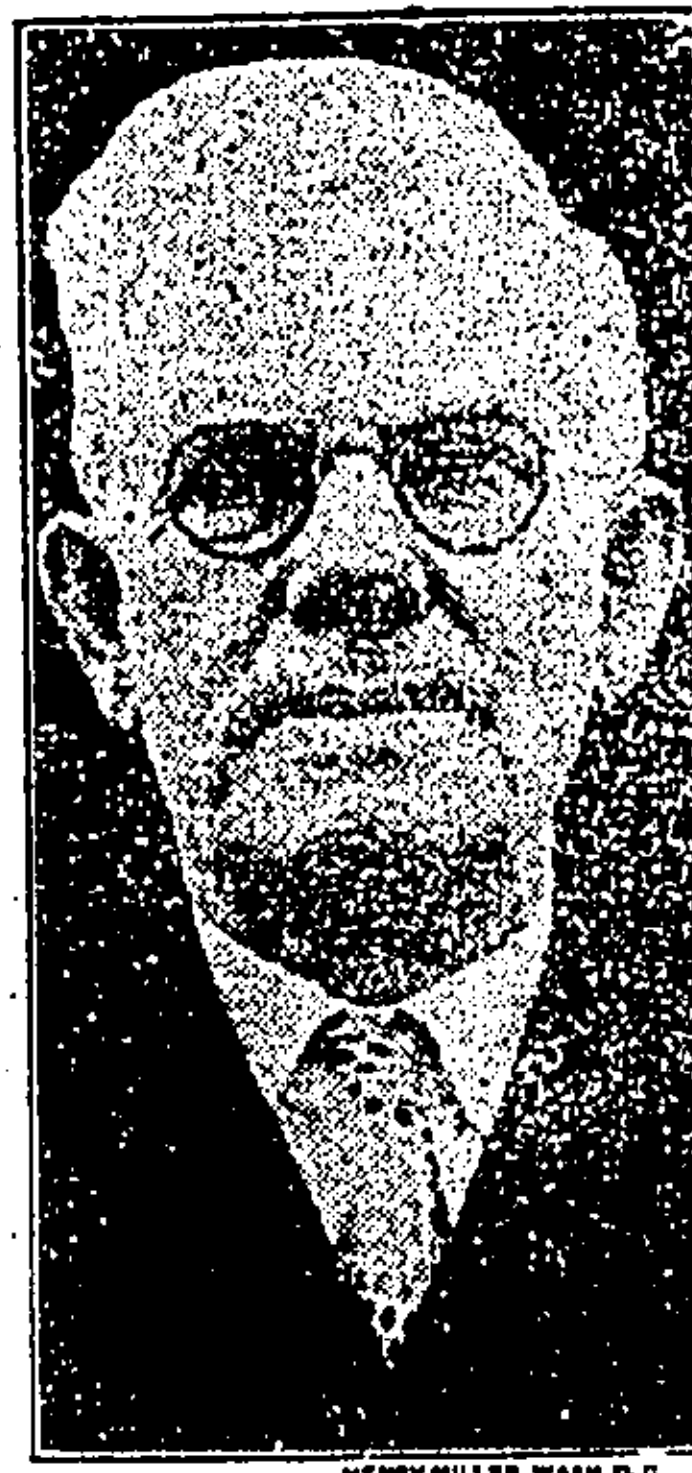
Dame Margaret Lloyd George,
wife of Great Britain's famous
statesman.

A till containing over £22 was
taken away from the Whe Horns
public-house, Hampstead-road, Wat-
ford, on a recent Saturday night
by three men who drove up in a
motor-car. While two of the
occupants of the car pretended to
be engaged with the engine, the
other man jumped a fence at the
side of the building and got
through the window. Unlocking
the front door from within, he
seized the till and joined the other
men in the car, which drove rapidly
away. The men had evidently
watched the landlord go out. The
landlady, who was upstairs, hear-
ing a noise hurried below, and
saw a man rushing out of the front
door with the till.

To-morrow's programme at the
Queen's Theatre will include the
latest Felix cartoon, "Flex in
Blunderland." The feature film will
be the mystery comedy-drama
"Whispering Wires."

The Fire Brigade received a call
to York-building at about 9 p.m. on
Thursday night, but on arrival
found that it was a false alarm
which was given rise to by the
burning of some waste paper on
the back staircase of the premises.

The police are trying to trace
relatives of a man known as Cap-
tain Gilmour, 38, who for some
months had been living quietly in
a flat in St. James's-street, and who
was recently found dead there.
He is stated to be well connected.
An inquest was held by the West-
minster coroner.



Representative Martin B. Mad-
den, dean of the Illinois delegation
in the House of Representatives,
who will in all probability be edged
out of his seat by a negro next fall
in the elections. Madden represents
the first district of Chicago, which
is three-quarters negroes, who have
decided they want someone of their
own race to fill the post that Mad-
den has held for so many years.

Slight injury was suffered by
the 2-years-old daughter of Mr.
S. L. da Silva of No. 18, Chatham-
road, Kowloon, on Thursday even-
ing, when an amah who was
carrying the little girl was knocked
down by a motor car near the
children's playground. The amah
was also lucky to escape serious
injury.

Lord Shuttleworth, on account of
his age and impaired strength, has
resigned the Lord-Lieutenancy of
Lancashire, to which he was ap-
pointed in 1908. He is 84. His
resignation has been accepted by
the King and the Prime Minister,
but will not take effect till some
persons recently recommended have
been placed on commission of the
peace for the county.

Following on the retirement of
Superintendent T. M. Crowe, of
Clerkenwell, after thirty years'
service in the London Fire Brigade,
District-officer R. G. Pettit, of
Southward headquarters station,
has been promoted to the vacant
position at Clerkenwell, and Station-
officer W. C. Warren, of Bethnal-
green, becomes district-officer at
headquarters. Mr. Crowe has
had a remarkable career as a fire-
man, and for his extraordinary
bravery in saving lives has gained
the brigade's silver medal. He was
also awarded the King's Police
and Fire Brigade medal for his
work during the air raids on
London. On two occasions he was
so severely injured at fires that his
life was despaired of, but he made
wonderful recoveries. He has for
several years been in charge of the
City area, which includes the re-
cognised "danger zone."

That well-known charity the
Lion Hospital Aid Society, which
has distributed £55,000 in the course
of its thirty years' existence, held
its annual dinner and dance at the
Princes Galleries recently. A large
gathering, with a strong sporting
flavour, attended under the chair-
manship of Mr. I. Messer, as the
result of whose efforts funds
amounting to some £1,500 will be
handed over to the organisation.
The toast "Success to the Lion
Hospital Aid Society" was proposed
by Mr. L. Isaacs, who said that its
activities in relief of the suffering
poor included bearing the cost of
operations, surgical appliances, in-
valid chairs, optical and surgical
attendances, as well as providing
subscription for orphan asylums,
homes for the aged, and hospital
all over the country. A
feature of the evening's collec-
tion was the sale of numerous gifts
in kind by the well-known sports-
man, Mr. Moss Dayong. Upwards
of £300 was quickly realised, a cake
which was auctioned many times
over amounting for 100 guineas of
the total.

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Sport Columns

LAI WAH CUP.

ARMY & CHINA DRAW AFTER EXTRA TIME.

YESTERDAY'S MATCH.

China were unfortunate yesterday in the Lai Wah Cup. The score, against the Army, was one all at the close and there was no further scoring in extra time.

With a depleted team, the Chinese played typical cup-tie soccer and defended heroically.

MATCH DESCRIBED.

One Man Sent Off And Another Injured.

(By "Rover.")

There was a good attendance on the H.K.F.C. ground when the following teams lined up:—

The Army.—C.S.M. Anderson (K.O.S.B.); Guardsman Hirst (Scots Guards), Pte. Martin (K.O.S.B.); Guardsman Carswell (Scots Guards), Staff Sergt. Sims (R.A.M.C.) captain, Sergt. Hill (Queen's Regt.); Pte. Campbell (K.O.S.B.); Guardsman Aird (Scots Guards), Sgt. Leach (R.A.), Sgt. McClinchey (K.O.S.B.), Pte. Alexander (K.O.S.B.).

China.—Pau Ka-ping; Lo Wai-man, Lai Yuk-tat; Leung Yuk-tong, Wong Shui-wa, Ho Cho-yin; Chan Kwong-ju, Tso Kwai-shing, Lam Yuk-ying, Suen Kam-shun, Li Fong (all of Chinese Athletic).

Referee: Mr. Barber. Linesmen: Messrs. Willis and Cowan.

The game started with three Chinese players short as the South China players who were selected for the game Fung King-cheung, Ip Pak-wa, and Li Tin-sang, for reasons not explained, failed to turn out, and three Athletic players were requisitioned.

The Army kicked off and almost scored through Leach in the first minute, and loud cheers greeted the arrival of the remainder of the China team, which was a little unusual looking; Chan Kwong-ju switching over to outside right while Tso Kwai-shing went inside.

The Army team was the same that defeated the Civilian XI and the Malayan Chinese.

The early exchanges promised an exciting match as after Pau Ka-ping had made a good save from Leach and Aird had come very near to scoring the Chinese forwards got going and Suen Kam-shun with only Anderson to beat, failed amidst great excitement. The Army tried to settle down to work but brilliant kicking by Lai Yuk-tat and Lo Wai-man upset their combination. Alexander was going through nicely but was fouled and from the resulting free kick McClinchey put out to Campbell who finished with a shot over the bar. China were away on the left, Suen Kam-shun doing clever work but Anderson saved after Hirst had miskicked.

Following this goal the game became very exciting and several players were a bit too vigorous, and Tso Kwai-shing was ordered off for a rather dangerous bit of work. The game degenerated and the Chinese backs and halves kicked with power, the Army forwards not being so dangerous as expected. Sims sent a hard one over the bar and Carswell put forward for Campbell to make ground but the winger also shot high.

A fierce attack by the Chinese forwards was got away by a fine header from Hirst, and McClinchey with a nice bit of dribbling gave Leach a good chance but the Army centre was rushed behind.

Another disaster befell China. Leung Yuk-tong, who had been playing a very hard game, was injured and retired and although the half-back reappeared after a few minutes, it was obvious he was badly hurt.

Sims fed Campbell and the winger had hard luck with a beauty which hit the corner post and the Chinese retaliated with smart work on the left wing and Suen tested Anderson with a teaser but the goalie saved well.

The Army tried hard to equalise, a good effort by McClinchey just going the wrong side of the post, but the Chinese defence were kicking hard and accurately and the interval arrived with China one up.

The Army pressed severely on the kick-off and Carswell, who had changed with Aird, tried to rush the ball through, but the kicking of the Chinese defence was a great feature, and Pau, in some very hot work, brought off one or two masterly saves. McClinchey set Alexander going on several occasions and the Army put all they knew into their efforts to score but China kicked out cleverly.

In one break away by the China forwards, Suen came very near, Anderson just getting to a hot shot high in the corner. Then China showed a clean pair of heels to the field with a brilliant dart up the wing, the resultant corner being got away.

Shots by the Army forwards were kept out finely the Chinese defence playing well, but the kicking out at this stage was overdone, and the referee mentioned this, apparently, to one of the forwards. The Army goal was a long time coming but Campbell had been steadily putting over some fine corners and centres, and from one of these Leach added the extra touch very neatly.

The Army pressed severely to the end but China defended stubbornly and extra time was ordered with the score at one all.

With only nine men the China team concentrated on defence and in the first half of extra time, Campbell, Alexander, Leach and McClinchey all came very near, Pau playing a grand game.

The Army kept up the pressure in the second half, dogged defence alone keeping them out. With the game safe, the Army were overplaying their very much handicapped opponents, but Chan kept on trying and sprinted in fine style in the closing minutes.

There was great excitement at the finish, the China players receiving an ovation from their supporters.

The China team, although it had to be re-organised at the last moment, played a very strong cup-tie game, and at the time of scoring their goal, the match promised to be a good one.

With the ordering off of Tso Kwai-shing, the game degenerated and China—by kick and rush methods which were very successful—upset the Army combination forward.

Pau's display and the kicking of the Chinese backs were big features of the match.

Up to the time of his accident, Leung Yuk-tong was the best of the half-backs and Wong Shui-wa kicked away in all positions. Suen (at inside-left) and Chan (at outside right) were very dangerous at times; and Li Fong (outside left) was a success. There was far too much hard kicking in the match but China adopted this when they were handicapped and could scarcely be blamed while it paid, but it was certainly overdone.

There were no real weak spots in the Army team. Many of the team have played better but the dash and tactics of their opponents appeared to unsettle the front rank. Campbell was very good and led up to the goal. Leach had a very quiet time and was closely watched; and Aird did many good things. McClinchey and Alexander combined well.

The halves appeared slow on the day, Hill giving Chan too much room to work in and was robbed in possession. Sims played a very hard game as also did Carswell, the latter shooting well. Carswell and Aird both did well in the second half in exchanged positions.

Hirst and Martin have both played better and each made one bad slip, allowing Suen through on each occasion, but Hirst showed fine judgment in heading and Martin kicked well in the second half. Anderson kept a safe goal.

THE REPLAY.

Fixed for Monday: Final Postponed.

The replay between the Army and China, due to yesterday's draw after extra time, will take place on H.K.F.C. ground, Happy Valley, at 4.30 p.m. on Easter Monday.

The final arranged for that date has been postponed. The winners of the replay meet the Civilian.

TO-DAY'S TIES.

Senior v. Junior Challenge Shield Finals.

To-day the Hong Kong Challenge Shield finals will be played on the H.K.F.C. ground, Happy Valley, as follows:—

Junior, kick-off 2.30 p.m.:—Chinese Athletic Reserves v. St. Joseph's College. Referee: Mr. Baldwin. Linesmen: Messrs. Mackie and Stokes.

Senior, kick-off 4.30 p.m.:—Kowloon F.C. v. Police. Referee: Mr. Smith. Linesmen: Messrs. Gilbert and Barber.

These two finals at the Valley to-day should prove very attractive items, the Junior tie being a very open one with the chances slightly in favour of St. Joseph's who are capable of getting goals.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

SOCCER DINNER.

THE "FRATERNITY'S" VIEWS ON SPORT.

CHINESE INTERPORT.

About a hundred members of what was referred to by several speakers as the "soccer fraternity" were present at the Kam Ling restaurant, West Point, last night, when the Hong Kong Chinese Amateur Athletic Federation gave a banquet in honour of the Malayan Chinese football team which has taken part in a series of interport matches here.

On view in a gaily decorated floor, the whole of which was requisitioned, were three massive trophies won by the Federation in the Far East Olympiad, a cup from the Ho Ho Biscuit Factory of Singapore for Hong Kong-Malaya (Chinese) interport competition, a cup presented by the Malayan team, and a cup and medals presented by the Federation as souvenirs for the visitors.

Mr. Ng Sze-kwong (President) handed the Ho Ho cup to Mr. Lai Yat-tat, the Hong Kong captain, and the souvenirs to Mr. Yee Cheuk-wah, manager of the Malayan team.

All the speeches were in English. Mr. Lee replied to the toast to his team.

Mr. H. K. Lee (of Chinese Athletic Association) proposed "the guests," whom he preferred to call "the masters" as, Mr. Lee maintained, they (the Europeans) had done a great deal to teach the Chinese to play soccer in the right spirit.

Views on the benefit of soccer and sport in general were expressed by other speakers, including Mr. W. E. Hollands (hon. secretary of the Hong Kong Football Association), Lt.-Comdr. F. H. D. Byron, R.N. (H.M.S. "Tamar"), the Fleet soccer representative; the Rev. F. P. W. Alexander, C.F. (hon. secretary of the South China Command Sports Board) and Mr. C. W. E. Bishop (Hong Kong Football Club).

Both teams were present as were representatives from the Chinese Athletic Association, South China Athletic Association, Chinese Recreation Club, Chinese Bathing Club, Chinese Y.M.C.A., Mr. D. J. Purves and many others.

The Malayan spokesman said that it was hoped to form a federation in Malaya, similar to the Hong Kong Chinese A.A.F.

ROY KILNER.

FAMOUS CRICKETER PASSES.

London, Yesterday. The well-known cricketer, Roy Kilner, who recently arrived from



Roy Kilner.

India suffering from typhoid, is dead.—Reuter.

LONG SWIM.

GIBRALTAR STRAITS CROSSED.

Madrid, Yesterday. Miss Gleitze, accompanied by many Spanish witnesses, started from the island of Palomas, near Tarifa, and crossed to Punta Leona, near Ceuta, Morocco, in 12½ hours.—Reuter.

Gibraltar, Yesterday. Miss Mercedes Gleitze telephoning from Tarifa, claims to have swum the straits.—Reuter.

against a strong defence and who managed to upset the very strong 2nd K.O.S.B. Reserves' unbeaten record which the latter had held for so long.

The Senior tie is also likely to cause a lot of speculation and many goals are not expected, the general opinion being that a goal difference will separate the teams at the finish. With the hard ground now being experienced, luck will be a big element, but although Police start slight favourites, Kowloon's supporters have confidence in their team making a good show.

The teams will be:—Police:—Clarke; Wynne, Sherry; Brittain, Oram, Jessop; Pile, McGruvy, Hudson, Howards, Cornwell.

Kowloon:—Angus, Wheeler, Dodds, Hapley, Sims, McKelvie, Duncan, Tierman, Kernick, Muir, Miles.

HOME FOOTBALL.

GOOD FRIDAY MATCHES IN THE LEAGUE.

FOUR DIVISIONS.

London, Yesterday. Matches played to-day in the Football League (home team mentioned first) resulted as follows:—

Division I. Arsenal 3, Cardiff 0. Everton 4, Blackburn 1. Bolton 3, Manchester United 2. Burnley 2, Liverpool 2. Sunderland 0, Derby 1. Tottenham 1, Wednesday 3. West Ham 0, Aston Villa 0.

Division II. Bristol City 4, Stoke 0. Chelsea 2, Oldham 1. Grimsby 3, Blackpool 3. Hull 0, Swansea 2. Manchester City 2, Fulham 1. Notts. County 3, Clapton Orient 0. Preston N.E. 4, Reading 0. Port Vale 2, South Shields 3.

Division III (South). Brentford 3, Norwich 1. Brighton 1, Southend 0. Charlton 2, Plymouth 0. Crystal Palace 3, Bristol Rovers 2. Gillingham 0, Swindon 1. Luton 5, Torquay 0. Millwall 2, Exeter 0. Newport 1, Queen's Park Rangers 6.

Division III (North). Barrow 2, Hartlepool 0. Crewe 3, Ashington 0. Darlington 2, Halifax 0. Doncaster 2, Bradford City 1. Lincoln 3, Accrington 1. Southport 2, Chesterfield 1. Stockport 3, Nelson 0. Tranmere 3, Rochdale 0. Wrexham 4, Durham 0. Wigan 2, New Brighton 2.

A RECORD SCORE?

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB IN FORM.

493 IN FRIENDLY MATCH.

The Kowloon Cricket Club battled all day in their match with Mr. H. R. B. Hancock's XI at Kowloon yesterday. What is believed to be a record score was knocked out, viz. 493 all out. Of this, E. F. Fincher scored 117, Brace 89, Reynolds 73, Ramsay 60 and Jex 63 not out.

The match is to be continued at 11 a.m. to-day when Mr. Hancock's XI will bat.

LAWN TENNIS.

ANNUAL TOURNAMENT AT H.K.C.C.

S. A. Rumjahn (holder) has been conceded a walk-over in the third round of the open singles championship in the Hong Kong Cricket Club annual lawn tennis tournament and thus enters the fourth round.

Thursday's results in the tournament were as follows:—Handicap Singles "A":—Lt.-Col. F. J. Wyatt (rec. 15) beat Rev. F. P. W. Alexander (owe 3/6) 6-2, 7-5.

Handicap Doubles:—Dr. G. E. Aubrey and G. W. Sewell (owe 3/6) beat S. E. Green and D. S. Green (owe 15) 6-0, 3-6, 6-1; W. E. Cornaby and A. Piercy (rec. 2/6) beat W. A. Nowers and E. D. Lawrence (owe 5/6) 6-3, 6-2.



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SOCCER INTERPORT.

PORTUGUESE TRIANGULAR TOURNAMENT.

Local soccer enthusiasts will be treated to some very fine matches during the holidays and in the course of next week when the Portuguese triangular interport will be held for the first time in the football history of China.

Shanghai will be represented by a very strong team; Macao's chosen have been improving daily after several successful seasons; and Club de Recreio, the local players, have an excellent record. Prices of admission are \$1 to covered stand (which can be booked) and 50 cents to open stand.

The programme is as follows:—Easter Sunday:—Shanghai v. Hong Kong, 4.30 p.m. Easter Monday:—Shanghai v. Macao, Club de Recreio Pitch, King's Park, 4.30 p.m. Tuesday, April 10:—Macao v. Hong Kong, 4.45 p.m. Wednesday, April 11:—Portuguese combined teams v. China Athletic Association 5 p.m. Thursday, April 12:—Rest of Hong Kong, 5 p.m.

All games on the Hong Kong F.C. ground, Happy Valley except that of Easter Monday. Seats at to-morrow's match can be booked to-day and to-morrow at the Club de Recreio, King's Park.

The Shanghai team is chosen as follows:—Rangel; Corte-Real, A. Collaco; C. Favacho, P. Costa, M. Sequeira; J. Gutierrez, H. Hyndman, L. Marcal (captain), L. Goncalves, R. Favacho. Reserve: S. A. Collaco.

GOLFING TIMES.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

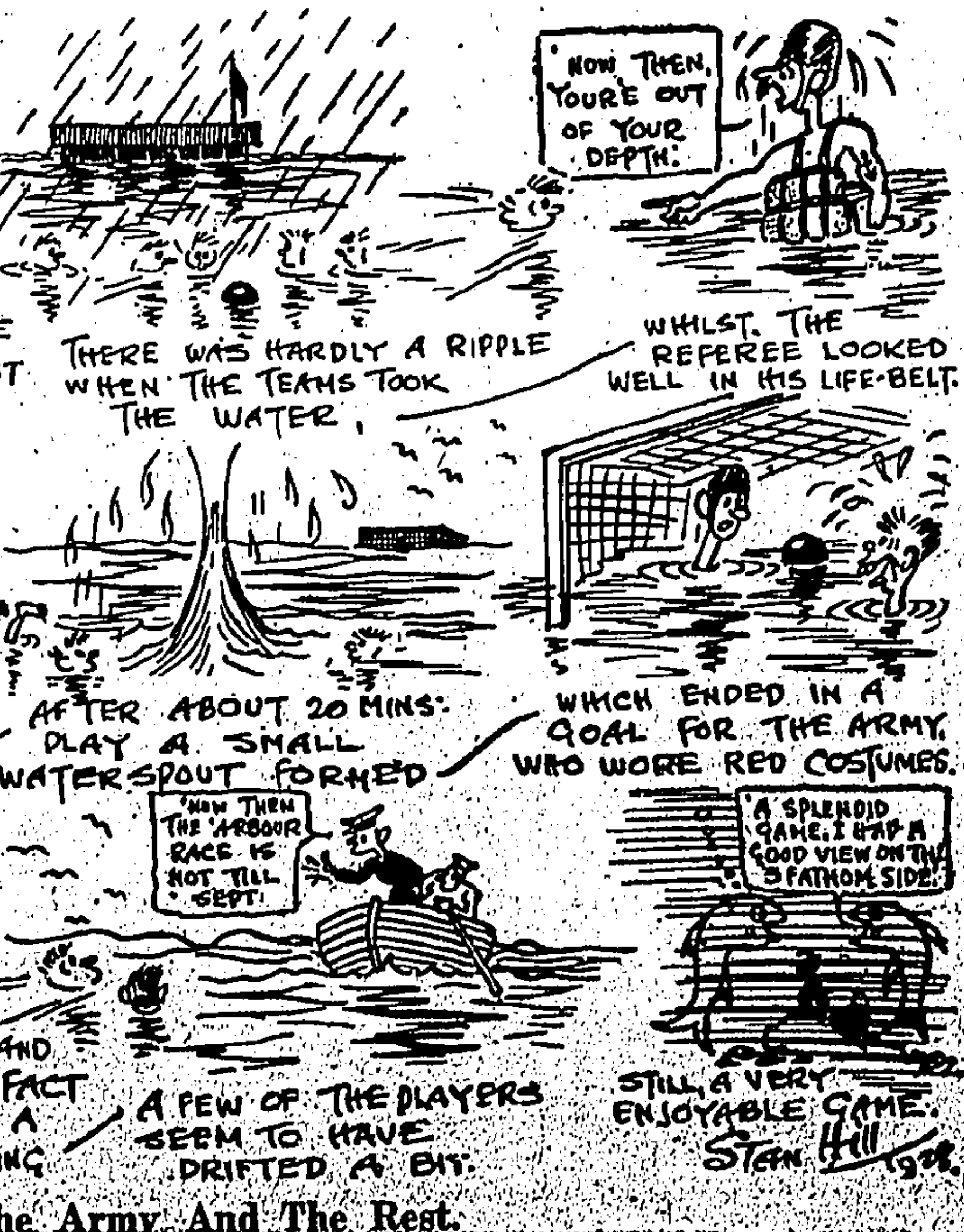
MONDAY.

9.24 a.m. R. L. Stewart, F. H. Swayne. 9.28 " S. A. Arthur, E. C. Frederick. 9.32 " E. Davidson, C. E. H. Benvis. 9.36 " J. H. M. Andrew, W. Beveridge. 9.40 " J. J. Meere, W. H. Procter. 9.44 " D. Forbes, G. Davidson. 9.48 " A. R. Cox, E. R. Fletcher. 9.52 " J. W. Ralke, J. Cameron. 9.56 " T. C. Monaghan, T. Ramsay. 10.00 " A. F. Bloxham, A. B. Stewart. 10.04 " T. G. Weall, G. Murray. 10.08 " H. Mills, D. G. Bruce. 10.12 " A. B. Raworth, M. H. Ivy. 10.16 " O. E. C. Marton, L. R. Andrews. 10.20 " I. Newton, W. K. Dunscombe. 10.24 " W. A. Butterfield, W. K. Tait. 10.28 " H. Spicer, A. Piercy. 10.32 " E. W. Kirk, D. J. Valentine. 10.36 " M. H. Roffey, F. A. Redmond. 10.40 " A. E. Lissaman, J. P. Sherry. 10.44 " A. D. Humphreys, H. A. Lammer. 10.48 " Col. Bostock, Major Lynch. 10.52 " A. Leach, A. B. Purves. 10.56 " W. C. Clark, C. J. Waddell. 11.00 " L. G. S. Dodwell, A. H. Ferguson. 11.04 " T. L. Christie, D. J. Gilmore.

WATERY SOCCER.

THE AQUARIUM SOOKUMPOO, OR IN OTHER WORDS SOAK 'EM THRO' WAS THE SCENE OF SOME GOOD AQUATIC SPORT LAST SAT. WHEN THE ARMY SWAM AGAINST THE 'REST.'

IT WAS NOT VERY EASY TO FOLLOW WHO WAS WINNING, BUT BY FOLLOWING THE BUBBLES ONE COULD GET A FAIR IDEA AS YOU CAN WELL IMAGINE THE TOUCH LINES ON THE GROUND BECAME A LITTLE INDISTINCT, AND COUPLED WITH THE FACT THAT THERE WAS A STRONG TIDE RUNNING



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THE WORLD OF BOOKS

AMATEUR WRITERS.

WHERE DOES PROFESSIONAL-
ISM BEGIN.

AUTHOR-PUBLISHERS.

Miss Sheila Kaye-Smith, the well-known novelist, has recently been declaiming against a large percentage of modern writers who have—or so she affirms—reduced the art of fiction to "the standard of the amateur". With due deference to Miss Kaye-Smith, it is a little difficult to say precisely where the amateur novelist ends and the professional writer begins. Miss Kaye-Smith would have it that it is all a question of the broad outlook taken by an author in the conception and execution of his work, as against the microscopic views, the limited range, of the unpractised writer. It might also be argued that an amateur is any one who publishes at his or her own expense, or at least guarantees a sum sufficient to indemnify the cautious publisher against possible and, in some cases, almost certain loss; while, on the other hand, the professional is one who can rely upon being remunerated for his work—not as regards his merits as a writer, that has nothing to do with it—but in proportion to the instinct with which he has gauged the public taste of the moment, and the shrewdness with which he exploits that knowledge. The time is not so very far remote when to write for money—or even to write at all for publication—was looked upon as derogatory to the dignity of the individual. Congreve, the Restoration dramatist, was agast that Voltaire should visit him in his capacity as dramatic author, rather than in the (to him) much more congenial role of man of fashion—an attitude that provoked as greatly as it astonished the ingenious author of "Candide". Horace Walpole, while languidly admitting the authorship of "The Castle of Otranto", referred to the freakish whim of a dilettante in search of a new sensation; of the "Anecdotes of Painting" he was the patron and compiler rather than the "onlie begetter". Walter Scott was proud of the pseudo-Gothic glories of Abbotsford and the fact that he was a considerable landowner, than he was of having written the Waverley novels, through the proceeds of which he had been enabled to satisfy his ambition to live in something like the feudal state of the grim old Border days. And one may be quite sure that Oliver Goldsmith was more concerned over the fit of his gold-faced waistcoat and claret-coloured coat and breeches than he was over the sales of "The Deserted Village", or the reception accorded to the chequered history of "that courageous monomaniac", "The Vicar of Wakefield"; while doubtless John Bunyan was more anxious about his soul's salvation than he was about the permanency of his literary reputation as an allegorist.

Open to All.

It seems a little strange that in the trade, career or profession—whichever one chooses to call it—of literature, the practice of which one might reasonably suppose would demand a period of apprenticeship, or failing this, at least some sort of a nodding acquaintanceship with life, no obstacle exists to preclude the neophyte from trying a fall with fortune. In the old days there was the formidable obstacle of frank, outspoken criticism to be considered—criticism of the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviewers' type for example—more cut than kind, more often iconoclastic than encomiastic. But to-day, when every critic has either just written a book, or is contemplating the writing of one, and therefore may be criticised of to-morrow, it predisposes him to a spirit of charity that mildly endures all things, least, peradventure, in the future his own sins of commission and omission prove so many stumbling-blocks to the charitable instincts of others. It is, in short, the parable of the worldly-wise steward over again.

Author Pays.

It is more especially in regard to works of fiction that the trail of the amateur is so much in evidence at the present time. If a man chooses and can afford to publish a volume of verses at his own expense, thereby stamping himself indelibly as an amateur—he can debit the loss to his luxuries account, in the same manner as he would, a box of cigars or a case of wine. Nobody (except the publisher) is the better, and nobody but the author is the worse, for the transaction: for very few people read poetry, that is, modern poetry. With regard to fiction it is an altogether different affair. A large proportion of the novels that appear at the present day has manifestly been issued at their authors' charges. There exist plenty of reputable publishers who would have nothing to do with such a practice, but there are many less scrupulous firms that can see no harm in turning a penny through the vanity and folly of their fellow-men. So the habit grows until it becomes a custom. The hardship falls on those impecunious writers, who, while capable of good and, in some instances, of enduring work, find themselves forestalled in a limited market. And, above all, the immature art of the amateur, in its stereotyped conventionalism and lack of any real knowledge of life, is a crying sin against the immutable canons of literary art.

A BOOK-LOVER.

A CHANCE FOR INTELLECTUAL DUSTMEN.

The Prime Minister's favourite books are the Greek and Latin Classics; and he is probably one of the very few men in England who, without any pretensions to great scholarship, can deliberately read Horace, Virgil, Ovid, and Homer for pleasure.

Neither at Harrow nor Trinity College, Cambridge, was Mr. Baldwin a great reader in the sense in which the expression is understood at a University. It was after he left Cambridge and entered his father's business that he began as a recreation in the evening to read the Greek and Latin Classics more attentively than he had ever done at Cambridge. In those days he was engaged all day in his father's offices and his evenings were his only time for reading.

An Evening Student.

In addressing the students at Birkbeck College, Mr. Baldwin said: "I am, I think, a fair example of an evening student. Many people tired to educate me in my younger days, but their efforts were not always successful. A great part of my education took place after I went into business."

Another confession made later by the Prime Minister shows his sincere love of Greek and Latin literature. "If a man's face can light up," said Mr. Baldwin, "at a quotation I know and love, then that man for me is a brother, whether he be a dustman or a duke."

One of the trials that the Premiership has visited upon Mr. Baldwin is that it has to some extent separated him from his books. A secretary at No. 10, Downing-street informed me a little while ago that Mr. Baldwin's library was now scattered; some of it is at No. 10; some at Chequers; some elsewhere. The result is that the Prime Minister may sometimes be looking for a book he has left at Chequers and vice versa. In this connection the following story, which was told to the writer on good authority may be worth repeating.

Books He Left Behind Him.

The occasion was a small dinner party at No. 10. A lady remarked to Mrs. Baldwin that the Prime Minister was looking rather worried, and added that she supposed the cares of high office were considerable. "Yes, they are," assented Mrs. Baldwin, "but I think what is worrying my husband, as a matter of fact, just at the moment, is that he has left some books he wanted at Chequers."

Mr. Baldwin's address to the Classical Association in 1921 is really itself a classic, and should be read by every lover of literature. It is the address of a man who has something in him of a poet, and it will probably continue to be read long after Mr. Baldwin's political speeches have been forgotten. Here is one of the most interesting passages in the address. Mr. Baldwin, in alluding to the fine brevity of the ancient Romans, said: "It is distressing to find ourselves saying in ten lines what the Romans said in five. Moreover, the ancients did not over-elaborate their thought; being content to leave something to the mental processes of the readers. Why do we all know about the beauty of Argive Helen? Not because Homer gave us a catalogue of her charms, but just because he gave a hint and left the rest to us. . . . Her loveliness is left to each of us to envisage as we will." But Classics do not form Mr. Baldwin's only form of reading for pleasure. Not long since, when travelling to the North, he purchased a detective yarn at the station bookstall. Modern romantic fiction does not greatly interest the Premier, though if he takes up a novel by chance and it interests him quickly, he will probably finish it if he is able to find the time; but if a book of the kind fails to attract him very quickly,

he soon puts it down and is unlikely to look at it again.

At Harrow, Mr. Baldwin read books by W. H. G. Kingston, Jules Verne and Captain Marryat, but these books, which were supplied to him from home, did not greatly interest him.

Shakespeare's plays, it is perhaps almost unnecessary to say, have a profound interest for a Prime Minister who could utter words like these:

"To me, England is the country and the country is England; and when I ask myself what is England, when I think of England, when I am abroad, England to me comes stealing through my various senses, through the ear, through the eye and through certain imperishable scents."

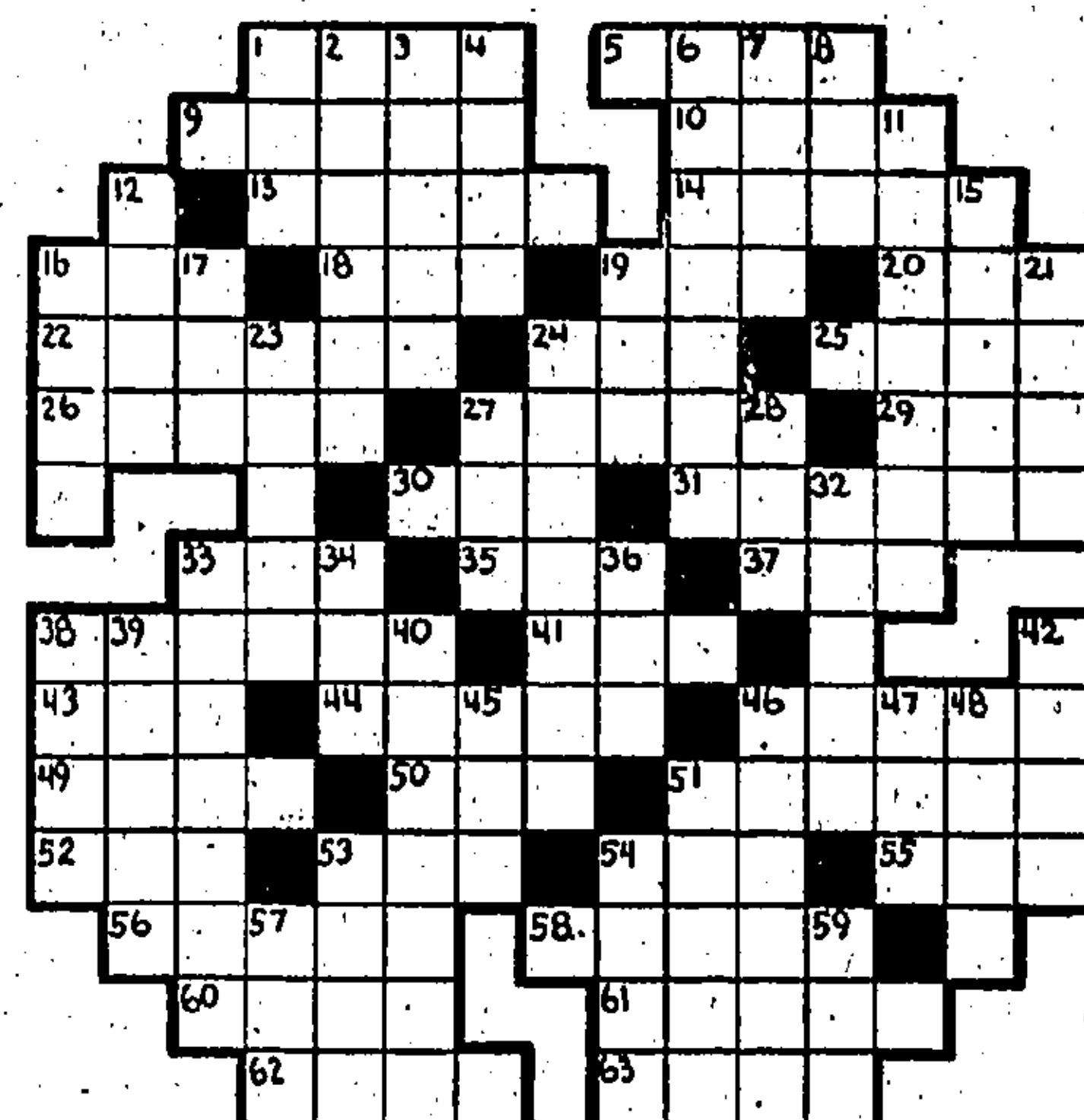
Speaking of Shakespeare the Prime Minister once said: " . . . those wise men—Shakespeare's fools—are to be found among the people of our rural counties to-day."

It is an interesting speculation to consider whether, if circumstances had not in the first instance sent the Prime Minister into business and later into politics, he would have taken to literature in some form as his calling in life.

Speaking to the writer on this subject, one who knew Mr. Baldwin in his earlier days, said that he has gifts that might have won him a reputation as a man of letters.

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

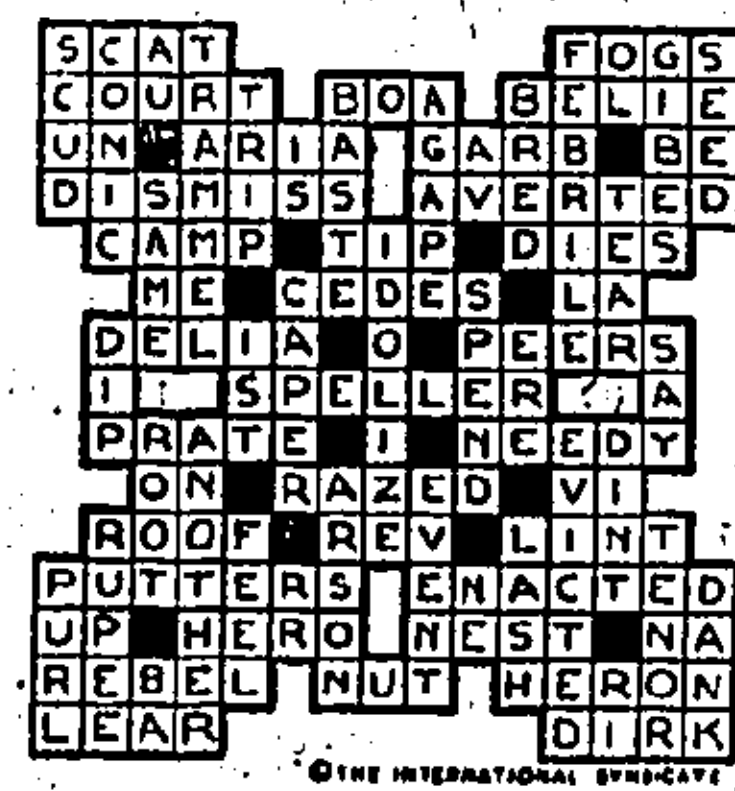
(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| HORIZONTAL
1-Row
5-What is the most important metal?
9-What is the musical setting of a romance?
10-What bird was sacred to Thoth in ancient Egypt?
12-What is the best-known edible bulb?
14-Measured by the sun
16-Article
18-Rewrite
19-Corroded
20-A young bear
22-What triformed goddess had power over earth, heaven and the underworld?
24-Preface, for the U. S. (abbr.)
26-A cavern (poet.)
27-Those who act
28-A foundation
30-Personal pronoun
31-Unhallowed
32-To place
33-Likely
37-A branch of learning
38-Writes in a dull manner
41-Wrath
42-A chimney (Prov. Eng.)
44-To debase
46-A force of men
48-A viper (pl.)
50-Suffix, same as "an"
51-Who is the heroine of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice"? | HORIZONTAL (Cont.)
52-A golf term
53-To say further
54-Indistinct
55-A kind of sweet potato
56-To move sideways
58-Who was the leader of the Argonauts in quest of the Golden Fleece?
60-An object of worship
61-What is a minute simple single-celled organism?
62-Parasol interest
63-A jagged protuberance
VERTICAL
1-In addition
2-Inborn
3-What was a magistrate of ancient Rome?
4-What is the fundamental part of a word?
6-A noted Italian actress
7-A wooden, flute-like wind-instrument
8-Nothing
11-What primitive instrument resembled the trombone?
12-At that time
15-One who governs
16-Conjunction
17-Combining form, outside | VERTICAL (Cont.)
19-A metric land-measure
21-Corded
23-What giant, having a hundred eyes, was killed by Hermes?
24-What was the pumpkin anciently called?
27-Frugal Through
28-Small (Scott.)
32-What is a monastic officer next in rank below an abbot?
33-What ancient city, S. E. of Naples, was destroyed by a eruption of Vesuvius?
34-A beverage
35-To endeavor
38-A plot
39-Astoria intended to mislead
40-Who was the Confederate agent to England in 1861?
42-A thin stratum of rock (Geol.)
45-Bay
46-Who was the Roman goddess of fruit-trees?
47-A filthy habitation
48-A kingdom in S. E. Asia
51-One of the rivers of Eden
53-A medicinal plant
54-Obstruction (pl.)
57-A dental collage degree (abbr.)
59-To urge continually |
|---|--|--|

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in Monday's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

THURSDAY'S SOLUTION.



This is a fact, I think, that cannot be doubted. He has a fine imagination and can, at times, express his imaginative thoughts in simple and beautiful phrases. Take, for instance, the way he has told of how once when at Florence he heard a bell, an English bell, ringing in the evening. For generations that bell had rung out over English fields giving the hours of work and prayer to English folk from the tower of an English abbey. After the Reformation it found its way to the valley of the Arno, when after four hundred years, it "stirred the heart of an Englishman and made him sick for home"—W. T. R. in "T. P.'s Weekly".

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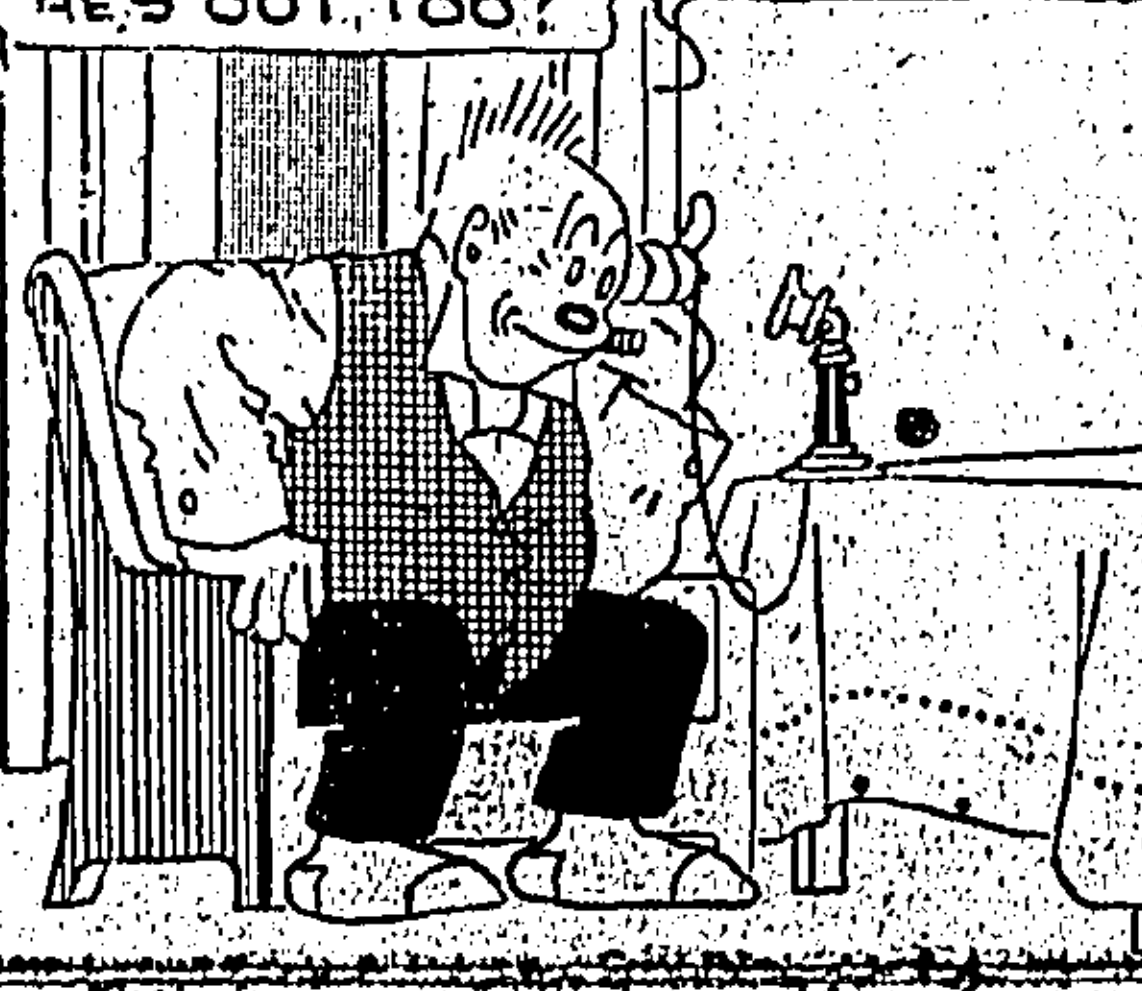
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I'M GOING TO CALL UP EVERY
HOUR JUST TO SEE IF YOU
ARE HOME



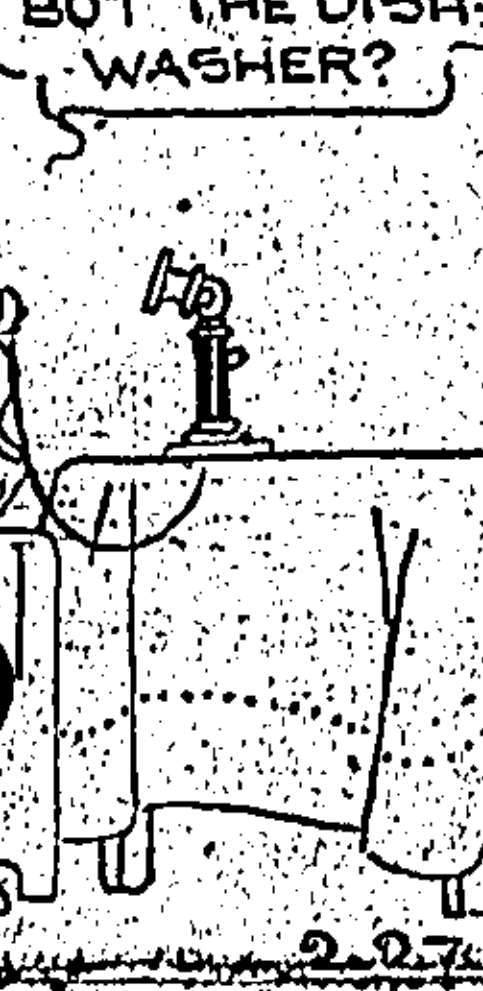
HELLO—IS THIS DINTY'S? WHAT?
HE ISN'T THERE? WELL, IS DUGAN
AROUND? NO? YOU SAY HE IS
SICK? THEN PUT REILLY ON—WHAT
HE'S OUT, TOO?



BY GOLLY, I
CALLED UP RYAN—
BUT HE DON'T
ANSWER.



HELLO—IS
THIS GROGAN'S
PLACE? NO
ONE THERE
BUT THE DISH-
WASHER?



THIS IS ABOUT THE LIMIT—MAGGIE
AWAY ALL DAY AN' I CAN'T LOCATE
A SOUL TO PLAY A LITTLE POKER.
RATS!



"MASTER'S" GROWL.

AVERAGE BACHELOR'S KITCHEN "A MENAGERIE."

KITCHENS, POTS & PANS.

Under the heading, "wanted—a Cook," the following amusing letter appears in a Shanghai contemporary:

Sir.—Should any of your readers imagine I am a griffin let him forget it. I set foot in Shanghai for the first time 28 years ago. Let me begin by annoying (insulting, they may call it) the vast majority of ladies in Shanghai by asserting that their kitchens are a dirty mess and their pots and pans worse. One has only to visit the kitchens of houses where an auction is being held to obtain abundant evidence of what I say. You simply cannot be down town in the morning and not playing bridge and mahjong in the afternoon and have it otherwise. No wonder our hospitals are check-a-block. The kitchen in the average bachelors' mess must be a menagerie.

All this is the fault of the mistress of the house and the cook is not to be blamed entirely. The average cook will not scrub more than he can get away with and it is wholly the fault of the mistress if her kitchen and utensils are not spotless and entirely free from cockroaches. But what I would wish to impress upon your readers is the fact that hundreds of self-styled cooks and cook-boys are imposing themselves upon the community who know next to nothing of cooking and still less how to serve up the food after they have done their worst with it. The applicant for the job vehemently asserts that he "saves" No. 1. He was unemployed years in his last place but, unfortunately, his late missy "just now have got back America." I have in the past week thrown out four cooks (?) and not very long ago I had a dozen in one month. In the past week one cook produced three written testimonials, but inquiry elicited the fact that all had "just now go home," so as references they were of little use. Two of them were word for word the same and the caligraphy would seem to indicate that they had been copied from the original by a friendly office boy. In any event a written testimonial means nothing because it may conceivably be from a lady who has one of the dirty kitchens aforementioned and whose idea of a cook may not be mine. The only possible solution is to try them and throw them out after a day or two.

The ladies of Shanghai are not to blame because these birds cannot cook and the main object of my letter is to suggest a way out. I remember when I was a youngster the local Gas Company engaged a first-rate lady chef who held daily session at the Gas Company's offices and taught practical cooking. The lady was also prepared, for a consideration, to give private lessons at the homes of any ladies desiring to learn a little more than they already knew. The Shanghai Gas Company might do worse than engage a chef who would, for a small fee, teach Chinese how to cook and how to serve up the food to look something different from the olla-podrida with which we are daily afflicted. When proficient, the Gas Company could issue a certificate to that effect with the photo of the cook attached, much the same as a chauffeur's licence. These men would undoubtedly secure the best positions and in a very short time a cook without this certificate would be on his beam ends. If the Shanghai Gas Company cannot see its way to adopt this idea, there surely must be in Shanghai a number of ladies among whom one or two might do worse than earn pin-money by starting a School of Cookery. In order to dispose of the food cooked in class they could run a small dining-room in conjunction and make the would-be cooks act as boys but without payment.

This is a matter which vitally concerns the health of the community and calls to mind the words of the immortal William Shakespeare—

Let good digestion wait on appetite
And health on both.

I am, etc.,
Master.

Shanghai, Mar. 28, 1928.

Sixteen Europeans have succumbed to Yellow-Fever in the Congo.

At the Ministry of Labour's Instructional Centre in Farming at Brandon, Norfolk, dummy officers supplied by the North British Rubber Co., Ltd., are being used for teaching milking. It is said that there is no learning without pain, but by this method the poor cow is spared not a single lesson.

CURE BY DIET.

LAST OF THE MEDICINE "BOTTLE."

TALES OF THE EAST END.

Years ago, when I was in charge of the dispensary of the London Hospital, I had implicit faith in the bottle of medicine. I considered that the whole work of the hospital revolved around it, and every out-patient agreed with me. No self-respecting patient would dream of getting well without it, writes E. W. Morris, House Governor of the London Hospital. But I once heard two ladies at the dispensary window arguing about the respective merits of the contents of their bottles, and they ended their discussion by exchanging their bottles for the week. They reported on the following visit, and were both much better, and always, after that, exchanged their bottles every week until both were well.

That shook my faith in my god rather badly. And now I hear that his glory has departed entirely. You cannot spot a hospital out-patient in the street, as once you could, by his wine-bottles—a wine-bottle of medicine will last you a week if you take two tablespoonfuls three times a day, and give none to the baby. But do patients go unscathed? Apparently not, but I felt that the thing should be looked into, and that's how I came to spend a whole afternoon in the Out-Patient Department, where, as a young man, I had spent so much of my time.

How They Get Well.

I do not know how many sick folk come to that Out-Patient Department every day, but the superintendent tells me it is 1,971 on an average on every working day. I asked him, assuming the rumour were true, to show me the people who dared to get well without the bottle. He did. They were patients who were being treated by one or other of the following: Light, heat, skill, dieting, electricity, massage, inoculation, radium, X-rays, and even by no more than a friendly talk with the doctor week by week.

But were they seriously ill? There was no doubt about it, and poor, too, by their appearance; but at hospitals you do not judge poverty by clothes—for the "Song of the Shirt" folk will hire clothes for the day to come to the hospital respectably. You judge by faces.

I walked up to the Dietary Department. The Out-Patient Department is in charge of Miss Simmonds, and expert who has studied the question of dietary in relation to disease in America under and by the courtesy of the Rockefeller Foundation. When I arrived she was dealing with cases suffering from diabetes, of which she had 304 on her books.

The machinery appeared to work like this. In the case of a "new" patient the doctor sets to work to find the "tolerance," that is, the limit of food the patient can take before the "blood sugar" increases; but, it may be, when the "tolerance" is reached it is far too low to make the patient able to carry on with his work. In terms of fuel, his "tolerance" of food may only amount to 1,200 calories, while his work at the lowest, looking upon him as an engine, may require 1,800 or 2,000 calories.

Yet perhaps he must continue to work. His "tolerance" may be increased by taking insulin, but insulin is expensive and might easily cost him 10s. a week. And then he could eat more.

The sister may be able to coax up his calories by a careful selection of foods without upsetting his "tolerance." She has a chart, and in carbohydrates, 8½oz. of cabbage equals 7oz. asparagus, equals 6½oz. turnips, equals 6oz. watercress, equals 5oz. cucumber, equals 4oz. tomatoes, equals 2½oz. radishes, equals 2oz. fresh peaches, equals 2oz. of strawberries, equals 1½oz. of oranges, equals 2½oz. milk.

I sit at a table and listen. Each patient is seen separately and, but for me, privately. Each had been attending the hospital for some time, and at each weekly visit saw the doctor before seeing Miss Simmonds, who thus had the doctor's notes before her.

A mother came in with a little girl patient. The sister had worked out the dietary for her on her last visit. The allowance for breakfast, dinner, tea, and supper was an egg, 2oz. of bacon, green vegetables, steamed fish, and butter the size of a walnut.

The sister glanced at the doctor's notes. "Sugar was up. 'No-thing to worry about, mother. She'll be better again next week. It's the cold, I expect. She did not give way at all at Christmas? No! Well done! I think we shall have to tighten up a little, just a little, on the diet, and I see the doctor has increased the insulin." "I'm afraid we'll have to let the money."

The Sister glanced across at me. Oh I knew well enough what she wanted. I hold that no hospital can possibly afford to give insulin to patients. They may have to use it for years. We will let them have it at cost, and we were the first hospital in the country to make it, but we cannot give it. The committee had allowed me £200 once "for approved and destitute cases." It had all gone.

"How many other children have you?" I asked. There were three, and they were fed on bread and sugar. The sister said that thousands of East-end children lived on bread and sugar. Too much carbohydrate, of course. And the bread was white bread, too!

"But," I said, "I thought the doctors were saying that it did not matter whether our bread was white or wholemeal, because we all made up the deficiency of the white bread in the other things we ate?"

"Maybe. But my children don't eat 'the other things,'" said mother.

"Who's the wage earner?" I asked.

"My husband. Riverside works. Has to have the meat to keep him working. Has it twice a week."

So that was the "lay-out." A sick child, and every available penny spent on its expensive diet, with the other children living on bread and sugar. The engine worked up twice a week. I suppose if I do not give the insulin the engine will only be stoked once a week. All wrong. And that's where logic and principles and sound opinion let you down. What can you do? I disobeyed the committee and my principles.

An East-End Angel. Mrs. Hanbury comes in next. The doctor's notes say she is "sugar free," but that she is losing weight. Sister glances at the diet scale.

"What about two more eggs, one for breakfast and one for tea?"

"Afraid we couldn't manage that, Sister."

"Well, we'll increase the cheese for supper a little. And could you manage two sardines for tea? Drain them free of oil on a piece of blotting-paper. And we'll increase the celery to five ounces, too." Mrs. Hanbury goes away cheered.

Louisa—comes in, a pretty child of 17. She had been brought to the hospital originally in a comatose condition and had recovered. She now attended the out-patient department weekly to be watched. The father was a labourer. His wife had left him, and the father paid £1 a week to a woman to keep the child.

The Sister had called on her to see how she could supply the expensive dietary for £1 a week, and found her to be one of the East-end angels, and this disreputable East-end is full of them. The child got her dietary, and the angel went hungry at times.

The insulin was, as usual, the trouble—"30 units twice a day." The child bought it herself from the chemist out of the foster-mother's pound, and tampered with the dosage, cutting it down, for the insulin in that dosage could hardly be bought under 9s. a week.

And so, one after another, they came in, each with a little commonplace history, and the commonplace grit of the Cockney. But diabetes is not the only trouble. There are also cases of epilepsy, heart disease, pernicious anaemia—"mammalian liver and orange juice"—and obesity.

With regard to the obesity cases, genuine disease, involving no question of over-eating, one of the Sister's patients collected as many of the other patients' diet charts as she could, and blossomed out as a tout for an East-end eating-house, where, whatever your ailment, you could be served with exactly that food which would do you most good, as recommended by the London Hospital.

Only recently a lady was on her way down Whitechapel-road to visit the hospital, and noticed a costume in one of the shop windows at a price much lower than the West-end would charge. She called in. It was too small. "Could it be altered?"

"Quite unnecessary. You go down to the 'London,' and ask for a card for the Out-Patient Department. Then you see Miss Simmonds; she'll knock four stone off you as easy as winking." "Daily Telegraph."

February this year, says a contemporary, had thirty days for some people who happened to be going eastward across the 180th meridian somewhere near the midway point between Japan and America. The date actually occurred in 1904, when the Pacific Mail Company's steamer "Siberia" was on a voyage from Yokohama to Francisco. Upon that imaginary day a baby was born on the "Siberia" and will never have another birthday except as the exceptionally improbable event that he or she should happen to be on the last day of February in some future leap year.

A LONDON "MYTH."

REMARKABLE VETERAN OF THE SAVAGE CLUB.

"OLD ODELL."

There are certain men who even in their lifetime have the faculty of appropriating to themselves the quality of a myth. Their personality becomes charged with astounding attributes. Amazing stories concerning them accumulate. One is at a loss to know how much is true and how much is the creation of a herd mind anxious to dovetail the likely fragments of a broken story with the reputed character of its particular idol.

Sometimes the myth is created before your eyes. A good instance of this occurs to me in the person of "Old Odell." Hundreds, or rather thousands, of Londoners know all about Old Odell who have never known the Savage Club or the York or even the Charterhouse.

I met Old Odell for the first time about fifteen years ago, and I was told that he was about ninety. He looks just the same to-day, and they still say he is about ninety. He thus shows the essential character of the myth in that nothing about him is verifiable. I have heard the most wonderful stories about Old Odell. Some of them I believe to be true, some of them partly founded on truth, some of them probably entirely untrue. And a strange fact is that of all these stories there are invariably several versions. Yet I have never yet been able to trace any one who actually witnessed or took part in these stories.

An Image of Perpetuity.

No one can deny that the old man is a marvel. With his fine head, picturesque figure, astounding memory, and undoubted gift of repartee, he towers over Bohemian London life like a carved image of perpetuity. If he ever dies—probably not in our generation, but some generations hence—his place among the gods is assured, and the odd thing is that none of us knows why!

The same cannot be said of any modern genius. There is nothing of the myth, for instance, about Mr. Shaw. His work is clean-cut, his private life an open book for anyone to read. Modern science, indeed, plays the deuce with myth. What with photography, radio, the movies and the Press, all the mysterious automata that go to the creation of the myth are exposed, and consequently destroyed. It is as though some sardonic persons had forced their way through the stage door of the dark temple and suddenly turned the spot light on the Delphic oracles.

And between ourselves we are apt—and I think quite rightly—to resent this intrusion. Our education is largely dependent upon mythology, just as much as, if not more, than upon what is known as history. There comes a point, of course, when history merges into mythology, but the line of demarcation is quite indistinguishable and unimportant, and the essential truths which are of value to us are common to either. I have heard people say: "Why should a healthy public schoolboy have to memorise facts concerning a lot of imaginary gods who were supposed to have existed in Greece thousands of years ago?" One's best reply to this question is to ask another: "Why should a healthy public schoolboy have to memorise the names and dates of Henry the Eighth's wives?"

Henry the Eighth's Wives.

In facing any ordeal, such as having to earn his own living, or the death of someone he loves dearly, can you say it helps a boy more potently to remember the names of Henry the Eighth's wives rather than to remember the names of the Muses? This healthy public school boy has to be educated somehow, and what is of value to him is not a knowledge of historical records, but an appreciation of historical values. To this end an unverifiable fact is (or may be) as important as a verifiable fact.

An eminent historian in a letter to the "Times" recently asserted that too much was made of the novel these days. I should not like to be so rude as to exclaim: "Sour grapes!" to an historian, but that is rather what this suggests. People are beginning to realise that a work of fiction may contain a greater essential truth than any history. The metaphysical teachings of Christ are increased tenfold because they are presented in the form of the parable, that is to say in what the historian would describe as a series of unverifiable statements.

I have no particular use for the Greek Gods. The whole story of Greek Mythology is one of crude passions, violence, and obscenity. It only becomes valuable by the breath of the poet.

ON CHURCHES.

C. DOYLE ON "ABSURDITY AND BLASPHEMY."

BITTER TIRADE.

What Sir Arthur Conan Doyle describes as the "fantastic, out-of-date doctrines" of the Christian Churches and the "organised materialism" and "systematic insanity" of present-day Christianity form the subject of a violent attack in a brochure written by Sir Arthur and published by the Psychic Press. The brochure is entitled "A Word of Warning."

This tirade against organised Christianity and the formalities of the established churches already has had a bombshell effect in religious circles.

His principal attack is levelled against the Sacraments and the ritual of Church services and he asks:

Has any heathen tribe anything more fantastic than this in its ritual, and can we ever expect the affairs of this world to be normal while we profess to hold views in religion which no sane mind could justify?

If such things have come from the priesthood, then it is time that all priesthood should be swept away, and that the community should take their religious affairs into their own hands.

"Trappings."

"Mankind must learn once for all that religion has nothing whatever to do with theological beliefs, or forms, or ceremonies, or priesthoods, or vestments, or sacraments, or any of the other trappings and adornments which have so covered it that we can no longer see it," Sir Arthur asserts. "It depends upon two things only, and they are conduct and character."

He attacks the Virgin Birth. Speaking of "that august lady who was the mother of the great image of mankind," he asks: "If we wish to have an ideal of womanhood, why not Mary, the wife of Joseph, the hard-working partner of a carpenter? But why in the name of sanity should we call her 'The Virgin'? Are not the names of her children known? Holy Communion, Baptism, the Old Testament Theology, Confession, and the priesthood all come under his lash. He speaks of the "folly of the Eucharist," and the blasphemous absurdity and "perverse" of imagining "that we eat and drink (and presumably digest) the actual flesh and blood of God."

Confession Attacked.

Confession is the subject of the most bitter attack. Sir Arthur characterises as sensible and laudable the action of taking in confidence an elder of one's own sex for advice in trouble, and continues:

But that out of this perfectly natural transaction there should be so perverse and dangerous a practice that a young woman should tell her secret thoughts to a celibate of the opposite sex is surely stark lunacy. It is difficult to say whether it is the man or the woman whose delicacy suffers most.

Sir Arthur prefaces his onslaught by characteristic hints that, through spiritualism, he knows a great deal more than he is allowed to say, and that unless the world undergoes some sweeping change of heart, it is to go through a thoroughly unpleasant time before long—hence the title of his astonishing outburst.

Lord Askwith, referring to the danger of a tin shortage in 20 or 30 years' time, at a Royal Colonial Institute luncheon on Feb. 21, said that America was effectually sealing itself up in a tin can. Quite half the food Americans ate was tinned, and if anything happened to the tin supplies it was estimated that 25 per cent. of American husbands would go hungry, for the wives had lost the culinary art.

genius of the first great poet, himself something of a myth. Through him we begin to see the dawn of a new era of spiritual values. Our sympathies become quickened in favour of mythological men rather than mythological gods. But it is not until Milton that the story begins to reveal itself in the true scale of its manifold significances, and become familiar to us as the eternal epic of man's hereditary struggle against nature. History tells of the past; that is to say of what is dead. It remains dead; dead, cold, and unresponsive. The historian may preserve its embalmed body, but only the artist can give it life. In this respect mythology has an advantage over history, in that by the very nature of its creation it is already quickened by the breath of the poet.

30-YEAR TERM.

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT CLERK.

FOR FRAUD.

Manila, March 28. For having defrauded the Government of P12,519.09, Julio S. Herrera, former stenographer of the Philippine Health Service will have to serve 30 years and three days in jail for the three estafa cases through falsification of treasury warrants, according to a decision of the supreme court to-day through Justice Romualdez.

The court of first instance of Manila only sentenced Herrera to 6 years and one day to each of the three cases against him. However, the high tribunal is of the opinion that the accused deserves a more stiff penalty.

On January 17, 1927, the accused, who is only about 22 years old, made a false step in his young life, when he prepared three treasury warrants against the Philippine Government and in favour of a fictitious person, A. San Jose. He made out the cheques in settlement of an equally fictitious obligation of the Philippine health service for P12,519.09. By imitating the signature of Dr. Jacobo Fajardo, director of the bureau of health, on the forged checks, he succeeded in withdrawing from the Philippine treasury the different amounts called for in the three forged cheques. Officials of the bureau of audits and the treasury identified Herrera as the same individual who cashed the spurious cheques. He was also sentenced to pay a fine of P1,688.40 for each case.

POOR MOVIE FOLK.

FUND STARTED AT HOLLYWOOD.

Hollywood, Calif., Feb. 12.—At last highly paid film celebrities have found a good and rapid way of spending their immense salary cheques—after they die.

Millions of dollars have been pledged by leading members of the celluloid colony to the Motion Picture Relief Fund. But the money isn't to be paid over until the donor passes on to the next world. In other words, the movie leaders have altered their wills, adding the Motion Picture Relief Fund as a beneficiary.

Like Stage Fund. The stage, for years, has provided a means for aiding improvident players of the legitimate drama. From now on, poor and hungry movie actors also will be cared for as they should.

The new plan, according to Joseph Schenck, who has headed the movement, will insure ample funds for the erection of a hospital in New York and Hollywood especially for the needy of the picture colony. In addition, there will be a surprise for charity to those who really deserve it.

Headed by Joe Schenck, Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, Dolores Del Rio, D. W. Granta, Norma Talmadge, Cecil B. DeMille and other big figures in the film world, the entire celluloid colony is lining up behind this movement.

"I believe that more than \$25,000,000 will be pledged by our legacy plan," declares Schenck. "Practically all of the production chiefs in Hollywood already have pledged a share of their estates and we are confident that the players who have not already done so will follow their executives within a very short time."

Mary And Dolores. The Motion Picture Relief Fund has been one of the closest interests of Mary Pickford and Dolores Del Rio for some months. Despite their activities before grinding cameras, both having just finished their latest films, they have worked hard to establish the fund. Both of them could often be seen visiting high executives of rival studios with the idea of changing their wills.

These actresses were wise in one respect. They approached the producers first, knowing that if they fell in line, the players would follow.

Minister Is Chairman.

"It is the sincere endeavour of the Fund to obtain the novel will clause from every person in the industry who can afford to make such a specification," says Rev. Neal Dodd, chairman of the Hollywood branch of the organisation. There is only one drawback. There are a lot of hungry actors in town and the life insurance rates are quite apt to be raised on those who change their wills.

The alleged inscrutability of the Chinese is not to be compared with that of the police and immigration officials who have been attending to them lately in England. It is said that the papers of suspects are marked so as to betray their owners' undesirable proclivities, and in so secret and inscrutable a manner as completely to defeat the Chinese.

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SURPLUS MILLIONS.

MAY GO FROM GERMANY TO CANADA.

POPULATION PROBLEM.

The problem of Germany's surplus population has suddenly taken on a new aspect by the announcement—semi-final only, but borne out by facts—that Canada is prepared to offer German immigrants a hearty welcome. Canada's railway companies have combined with the North German Lloyd to produce a propaganda film likely to fill the most unenthusiastic with a longing to possess the attractive home-lands, orchards, and herds of live-stock portrayed.

One of the most able Canadians domiciled in Germany, Professor Louis Hamilton, of Berlin University, has compiled a brochure setting out the attractions of Canada in alluring form. Both the brochure and the film will go all over Germany, Berlin, naturally, being the last place likely to supply the type of Germans Canada wants.

The fact that Canada now offers chances obstinately denied Germans since the war is likely to alter the whole tide of German emigration. Formerly bent on Latin America, it has been forced by the United States quota to turn elsewhere for an inlet. To inform the young German woman willing to do domestic work who applied for permission to enter America last December that she may be included in the list prepared for August 1928 is not the way to inspire such types of German emigrants with enthusiasm. But if, as has been stated from the London, as well as the Hamburg, end of the great shipping lines, facilities will be granted for families to go to Canada cheaply, and without being separated, there seems no reason why whole German villages in Eastern Prussia should not migrate to Canada, as in the seventies they migrated to the United States.

Some Difficulties. There are still, however, two stumbling-blocks in the way of complete co-operation, between Germany and Canada. The confiscation of German property during the war caused great personal hardship, and has acted as a deterrent to other would-be settlers. It has been indicated that the Canadian Government will not be willing to offer compensation, by providing the sufferers with new farms, in cases where the return of this property is no longer feasible. How far such an offer may prove acceptable depends on individual circumstances.

The other difficulty is the absence of any kind of trade agreement which will guarantee both countries suitable markets for their wares. These troubles date from days long before the war, but, as matters stand at present, Canada has a grievance in that her apples, cheese, smoked salmon, and wheat have heavier duties on them in Germany than the same class of goods from the United States. The more trade treaties Germany concludes with other countries the more these Canadian imports are threatened. German manufactured goods, too, are not finding the desired market in Canada, since England and America can by themselves supply all Canadian wants. Considering that the majority of Germany's present troubles with her agrarian neighbour, Poland, have a similar source, there does not seem to be any remedy for the present state of affairs but a determined will to make big concessions on both sides.

Settlers' Experiences. It is interesting to note the kind of propaganda that is now being used in Germany. It is based mainly on the experiences of German settlers in Canada since the war. These experiences have been collected by Professor Hamilton. One energetic young man writes that if one does as he did, goes out as a farm hand at a dollar a day, with extra pay at harvest time, and works at timber-felling in winter, when there is no work, and consequently no pay, on the farm—he is careful to add that there is nowhere to save it—there will be sufficient saved at the end of three years to hire a small farm. And this may be done with every prospect of success, since the facilities offered for hiring machines on the instalment plan are more ample than anything of the kind in Europe. He suggests that the experience gained by working for somebody else means more than capital, and should be tried for six months—even by those with money—before capital is risked in hiring a farm. This is the alternative to taking a Government grant of free land, or buying, if the settler has sufficient capital, better class land, already cleared.

Other Germans point out that the conditions of life prevailing to-day on the big Junker estates are such that the German who emigrates becomes a free man, instead of one working constantly under the eye of an overlord. It never occurs to one of these over-zealous propagandists, declare,

THE TEST OF CRIME.

ASTONISHING RULING BY PROVINCIAL GOVT.

ARMED KIDNAPPERS.

In the Provisional Court, Shanghai, last week, when the case in which two unemployed Chinese who were sentenced to death on a charge of armed kidnapping was ordered by the Kiangsu Provisional Government to be re-heard, the following objection to the re-hearing was lodged by Mr. J. Van den Berg, Senior Consul's Deputy:—

"This case is sent back by Order 1094 of the Kiangsu Provisional Government for re-hearing by the Provisional Court in order that the sentences imposed upon the two accused this Court may be reduced. The facts are not disputed, the said order stating that there is not the least ground for doubt as to the first accused's guilt and that the second accused is a joint offender without doubt also. The two accused, together with others not arrested, had succeeded in abducting by force the complainant in his own motor car and, had it not been for an accident with the car, they would have escaped with their victim."

"After the accident the kidnappers ran away, but afterwards these two accused were arrested, brought before the Court and sentenced to death. The Provincial Government refuses to confirm this judgment and gives as the reason that 'after the motor car made a tremendous crash the kidnappers all absconded and consequently the complainant got free. Since the kidnapping was not successfully carried out, owing to an accident, punishment should be mitigated according to Article 2, Section 2, of the new Bandit Law. Really the original judgment is too heavy and severe.'"

"Now Article 2, Section 2, reads: 'The punishment prescribed for any offence under Article 1 may or shall be reduced by one or two degrees in any of the following conditions (2) When the commission of any offence under any section of the preceding article is prevented by unexpected circumstances.' The wording of this section is nearly the same as that used in Chapter 3, Article 17, of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code to define an attempt. It is evident that in attempt is established only in these cases where the intention of a person to commit an offence manifests itself by a beginning of execution thereof, the consummation of such an offence remaining unachieved through circumstances independent of such persons' free will. The Judge of this Court did not overlook this important point when giving judgment and I object most strongly to the re-hearing of this case.

(Sgd.) Van den Berg,

"28-3-28."

GENERAL'S REVIEW.

THE DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN.

General von Sanders' book "Five Years in Turkey," has just been translated into English. It provides an interesting revelation that in the Dardanelles crisis the decision often hung on a knife-edge. The general adds that the British succeeded the fortress at the straits would have been quickly silenced, as there was little ammunition available, and thus no further difficulties would have been in the way of an advance to Constantinople.

General Sanders says that after the failure of the naval attack it was clear to him that Britain had not relinquished such an obvious prize. Fortunately a full month elapsed, enabling completion of the most indispensable defence arrangements. Though the British preparation was excellent, it was based on over-optimistic estimates of the powers of the Turks. It was very fortunate that the British attacks did not last for more than a day and were punctuated by pauses of several days, because they were within an ace of success.

that a man is capable of setting about a task independently. But long before the German farmer in Canada owns a Ford car he has the pleasing feeling of ability to think for himself.

The fact that the Canadian city of Berlin was hastily re-christened "Kitchener" does not affect the mind of republican Germany, bent on forgetting the past. There is a curious tendency, however, to regard the Canadian climate as identical with that of Greenland. But it is being pointed out that it is in reality much the same as that of north-east Germany and there seems no reason why the Canadian-German population, at present estimated at about half a million, should not suddenly increase by leaps and bounds.—"Observer."

"TSAR'S DAUGHTER?"

BELIEVED TO BE A POLISH PEASANT.

WIFE OF A SOLDIER.

Paris.—Russian monarchists in Paris are amazed at the revival of the story of the woman calling herself the Grand Duchess Anastasia. They thought the story had been exploded long ago. According to the story the woman is supposed to have escaped execution by fleeing with a young Russian soldier, named Chaikowski, to Roumania, where she married him and gave birth to a son.

M. Alexander Krupensky, president of the Russian Monarchist Council in Paris, has given a full account of the whole story. He said:—

"I think the Grand Duke Andrei Vladimirovitch has made a mistake when he says he recognises this girl as the Grand Duchess Anastasia, because all the other Grand Dukes and Grand Duchesses who knew the Grand Duchess Anastasia have seen this young woman, and know that she is not the Tsar's youngest daughter."

"The real name of this woman is Francisca Shantzovska, and she is a Polish peasant. She cannot even speak Russian, but speaks German with a Polish accent. I myself made an exhaustive study of the whole question at the same time that it was being thoroughly investigated four years ago. There is absolutely no doubt at all as to the facts. The case was first raised by a Berlin evening paper, and an impartial investigation was made, in which the German police assisted. The opinion of the investigators was that the story had absolutely no foundation."

Many Repudiations. "Among the many people who have seen this woman are the Grand Duchess Olga, sister of the late Tsar, Prince Yusupoff, Professor Gillard, who was the Swiss tutor to the Imperial family in Russia, and also the valet de chambre of the Tsar, who came from Lithuania to see the woman. They all declare that there is no resemblance between her and the Grand Duchess Anastasia. One of the Grand Duchesses who saw this woman asked her to stand up, and then said to her, 'You are taller than Anastasia.' Afterwards it was remarked that the young woman always tried to appear less tall than she really was."

"The real origin of the story dates from Berlin, where this girl tried to drown herself and was rescued. She refused to give her name, because she did not want to be sent back home. An impressionable woman afforded her shelter in her home. One day this woman was reading the story of the late Tsar and his family, and after studying the photographs, said to the girl, 'You can't hide your identity any longer. You are the Grand Duchess Anastasia.'"

How The Story Grew. "The girl was very ill and remained ill for a long time, but the legend grew, and it was fostered by a mysterious individual whose identity has never been discovered. This man took up the story and pushed it for all it was worth, but why he did so has always remained an unsolved mystery."

"The girl's movements were watched very closely during her convalescence, when the rumours began to get about that she was the Grand Duchess Anastasia. Everything now is known about her, except for a period of three days, when she disappeared. She has never told anyone where she went to during those three days and nobody knows."

Mr. Krupensky was asked how this man got to know so much about the life of the Russian Imperial family. He said: "At the time she was convalescent people used to ask her, 'Don't you remember this and don't you remember that?' recalling incidents of the Court life of the Grand Duchess Anastasia. These incidents were repeated to her so often that she probably came to imagine that she had actually lived them."

"She made a great impression for a long time upon the credulous, until investigations proved that there was no foundation for the legend. There is no doubt that the romance and mystery of the story appealed to the imaginative, and people believed in her, even as she probably came to believe in the story herself. The revival of the legend after such a lapse of time is puzzling. The Russian monarchists in Paris, who are wondering what motive underlies it all—"

—"Central News."

Damage estimated at about \$5,000 has been done by a fire which broke out in a cotton mill at Roubaix.

Mr. A. J. Agnew's exhibit of the stamps of China at the International Stamp Exhibition at Monte Carlo, is described as "the most beautifully arranged collection on view." The total value of the stamps of all countries exhibited is 40,000,000 francs.

POLICE METHODS.

DENOUNCED BY LAWYER IN COURT.

DECOYS EQUALLY GUILTY.

Shanghai, March 24. That the practice of Settlement police in posing as arms buyers was nothing more than the provocation of crime, was the charge made by Attorney K. W. Luchich in his defence of Aslan Bek-Gousloff, a Georgian charged with trafficking in firearms, in the Provisional Court to-day.

The duties of Settlement police were the detection and the suppression of crime, Luchich stated, and when they deliberately posed as arms buyers to entrap their victims, they were guilty of provoking crime. Luchich referred to former American Assessor Jacob's statement in an arms case condemning such action by the police, while posing as arms buyers, were just as guilty of trafficking in arms as their victims.

Lowry Absolves Georgian. Bek-Gousloff appeared on remand before Judge Chau and Deputy Burdett this morning, having been arrested together with Charles L. Lowry, British subject, who was sentenced to three months' imprisonment by Judge King yesterday.

Despite the fact that Lowry appeared as a witness for the defence and absolved Bek-Gousloff from all guilt, the Georgian was found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Georgian Took Money. Bek-Gousloff and Lowry were arrested on March 16 at 130, Boone-road, Lowry's home, while dicker with a Chinese constable in plain clothes for the purchase of a pistol. The Georgian maintained that the pistol had been given him some time ago by Lowry, who owed him some money. When he received the note from Lowry asking him to bring the pistol to his home, he thought that Lowry wanted to redeem the pistol. This was substantiated by Lowry.

The Chinese who effected the arrest of the two men admitted that the pistol was brought to the house by the Georgian and had been sold to him by Lowry. Bek-Gousloff, however, had taken the money.

Police Denounced.

In summing up the evidence, Attorney Luchich stated that the practice of Settlement police in posing as arms buyers and trapping their victims had been condemned by former American Assessor Jacobs sitting in a case in the old Mixed Court.

Luchich maintained that the evidence of the Chinese constable who effected the arrests, was not neutral and could not be given any more importance than that of the defendant and of Lowry. The constable himself, although posing as an arms buyer, was actually engaged in trafficking in arms himself.

The Georgian, he maintained, had not gone to Lowry's house to sell the pistol. He thought that Lowry wished to redeem it. On the fact of the evidence, the section of the Chinese Criminal Code with regards to dealing in firearms could not be applied to Bek-Gousloff's case. Luchich maintained that all the Georgian committed was possession of a pistol without a licence and asked that the court either dismiss the charge or fine his defendant.

"IS IT A FORGERY?"

PLAY "DICTATED BY DEAD AUTHOR."

AMAZING ASSERTION.

A play of unusual interest is to be performed at the New Theatre, London, when Miss Gertrude Kingston will produce "Is it a Forgery?" The performance will be in aid of the "Rogues and Vagabonds"—a stage benevolent society.

"Is it a Forgery?" is believed by its producer to have been dictated by Oscar Wilde only a few months ago, using a London medium as his secretary.

Miss Kingston, who for twenty-five years has been interested in psychic research, and knew Wilde from the time he was a child of twelve, sought out the secretary-medium some weeks ago, in order that she might investigate her bona-fides, reports the "Sunday Times."

"I satisfied myself that the writing of the play was automatic," Miss Kingston said. "To prove this, I asked the medium several questions, and the answers were written at once with almost amazing rapidity. I asked what the name of the play should be, and instantly the pencil wrote 'Is it a Forgery?' As soon as the pencil finished one question, it remained poised ready for the next—I find that one has almost to regard the pencil as an entity on these occasions."

"The play," Miss Kingston added, "is similar to Wilde's writings; it is about the period he knew, so that it is really slightly old-fashioned. However, as I have asked those of my friends who were inclined to doubt its authenticity—'Why should Wilde, who passed over before jazz, write about a jazz world?'"

"The play is in three acts, providing parts for eight or nine players, and I have been able to secure a very strong cast."

CONSUL'S APPEAL.

FOR LIFE OF 'CHINESE ACCUSED.

Manila, March 28.

An eleventh hour attempt to save the life of Agustin Chan Lim Wat, sentenced to die for the murder of Manuel Escarilla on the night of September 22, 1925, was made yesterday by the Chinese Consul General and Chan Lim Wat's attorneys. A petition requesting the commutation of the sentence was filed with the governor generals office.

Wat was convicted by the Rizal court of first instance of first degree murder, and the supreme court sitting in banc unanimously affirmed the death sentence of the trial court. Chan Lim Wat is confined in Billibid prison and is booked to die in the electric chair early in April.

The murder and the trial of the case furnished both tragic and dramatic incidents. Chan Lim Wat, an employee of a Manila commercial firm and a close friend of Escarilla, invited the latter to dinner at a down town restaurant on the night of the murder. After dinner the company motored to Pasay, Parañaque and Las Pinas, and on their return trip the driver stopped the car at Fort McKinley, and Escarilla was beaten to death.

It was disclosed during the trial that the motive of the killing was to get rid of the victim who might

KIDNAPPERS.

64 ALLEGED KIDNAPPERS BEFORE THE COURT.

SHANGHAI TRIAL.

Every precaution was taken in the Shanghai Provisional Court, the other afternoon, by members of the Municipal Police to see that no trouble occurred in connection with the trial of the 64 alleged kidnappers (46 men and 18 women) who were arrested recently by Det. Sgt. Wardrop and members of the Chinese detective staffs of the Louza and Dixwell Road Police Stations.

The Red Maria, the police riot car, was present under Chief-Insp. W. E. Fairbairn and this together with several motor cycles manned by foreign officers, was mounted with Thompson guns. All routes to the Court were closely guarded by Sikh and Chinese constables and the Court compound was literally filled with members of the police force, all with their pistols, rifles and batons in readiness for action. Capt. W. G. Clarke, Director of Criminal Investigation, was present at the Court.

The prisoners were brought into Court, each with a tag bearing his or her number, and they stood three deep, inside and outside the dock. Judge Chau heard the case and with him sat Mr. S. L. Burdett, the Senior Consul's Deputy.

Array of Foreign & Chinese Counsel.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, Assistant Prosecuting Solicitor, appeared for the Police and he was assisted by Det. Sgt. Wardrop. There was an array of foreign and Chinese counsel appearing for the various complainants and the defence.

At the outset of the proceedings, Mr. Goldring made an application to the Court that the room should be cleared of all those not directly interested in the case. He said that he made this application in the interest of the public.

The application was granted and lawyers, members of the press and other persons who were not immediately interested were asked to leave, the Judge saying that he would have to make an order that the case should be held in camera because it was necessary that the proceedings should not be made public just yet. However, the press would later be supplied with whatever information could be disclosed.

After a lock-out which has lasted three months, 2,500 workers in the textile trade at Courtrai have returned to work.

have offered evidence damaging to the insurance claim of the company for which Chan Lim Wat was working.

The trial at the court of first instance in Rizal was featured by incidents between Captain Juan Quimbo, assistant intelligence officer of the constabulary, and Chan Lim Wat and his attorneys. Whether Wat shall live longer or not depends entirely on Governor General Sison, to whom appeal has been made for pardon. As a matter of practice, however, the governor general consults the Pardon Board and the constabulary before executive clemency is given. When the recommendations of the constabulary and the Pardon Board are adverse, pardon is usually denied.

WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on April 1, 1928.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1927	1928
Tytam	10' 15" 10" B	
Tytam Byewash	23' 3" B 22' 0" B	
Tytam Intermediate	22' 0" B 23' 0" B	
Tytam Tuk	23' 0" B 23' 0" B	
Wong Nei Chung	15' 0" B 21' 0" B	
Pokfulum	18' 0" B 21' 0" B	

[Note: B. denotes "Below Overflow"; A. denotes "Above Overflow".]

Storage in millions and Decimals of gallons.

	1927	1928
Tytam	304.00	263.92
Tytam Byewash	1.37	1.67
Tytam Intermediate	93.20	91.40
Tytam Tuk	751.74	578.75
Wong Nei Chung	13.72	8.00
Pokfulum	27.24	21.15

Total

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of March.

	1927	1928
Consumption	216.75	218.57
Estimated population	410,200	420,520
Consumption per head	17.0	16.7

Intermittent Supply in all Rider Main Districts west of Garden-road during March, 1927. Full Supply in all rider main districts east of Garden-road during March, 1927.

Intermittent supply in all Rider Main Districts during March, 1928.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on April 1, 1928.

	1927	1928
Kowloon Reservoir	17' 9" B 11' 3" B	
Shek Lai Pui Reservoir	21' 5" B 2' 0" B	
Reception Reservoir	4' 4" B 0' 11" B	

Storage of millions and decimals of gallons.

	1927	1928
Kowloon Reservoir	193.39	245.40
Shek Lai Pui Reservoir	28.60	108.00
Reception Reservoir	27.03	30.73

Total

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of March.

	1927	1928
Consumption	77.45	91.45
Estimated population	150,400	164,400
Consumption per head	15.6	17.9

Full Supply in all districts during March 1927 and 1928. The Government Analyst's reports show that the quality of the water is satisfactory. Total rainfall to March 31, 1927, 9.20. March 31, 1928, 10.64.

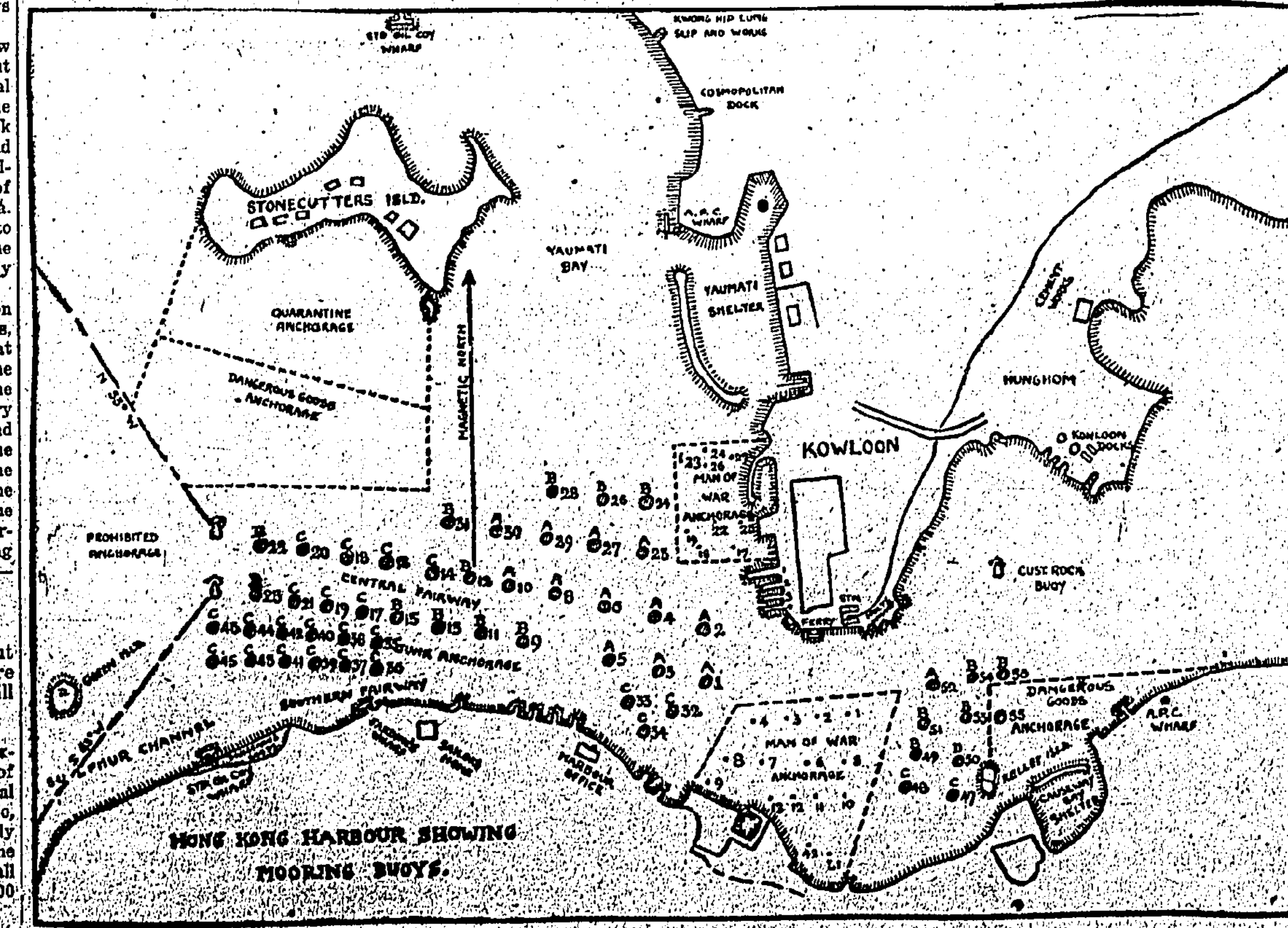
STANDARD TIME.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

Sunrise and Sunset in Hong Kong during April, 1928, standard time for the 120th meridian, East of Greenwich, is as follows:—

	Sunrise	Sunset
	a.m.	p.m.
7th	6.11	6.41
8th	6.10	6.41
9th	6.09	6.41
10th	6.08	6.42
11th	6.07	6.42
12th	6.06	6.42
13th	6.05	6.43
14th	6.04	6.43
15th	6.03	6.43
16th	6.02	6.44
17th	6.02	6.44
18th	6.01	6.45
19th	6.00	6.45
20th	6.00	6.45
21st	5.59	6.46
22nd	5.58	6.46
23rd	5.57	6.47
24th	5.57	6.47
25th	5.56	6.47
26th	5.55	6.48
27th	5.54	6.48
28th	5.53	6.48
29th	5.52	6.49
30th	5.52	6.49

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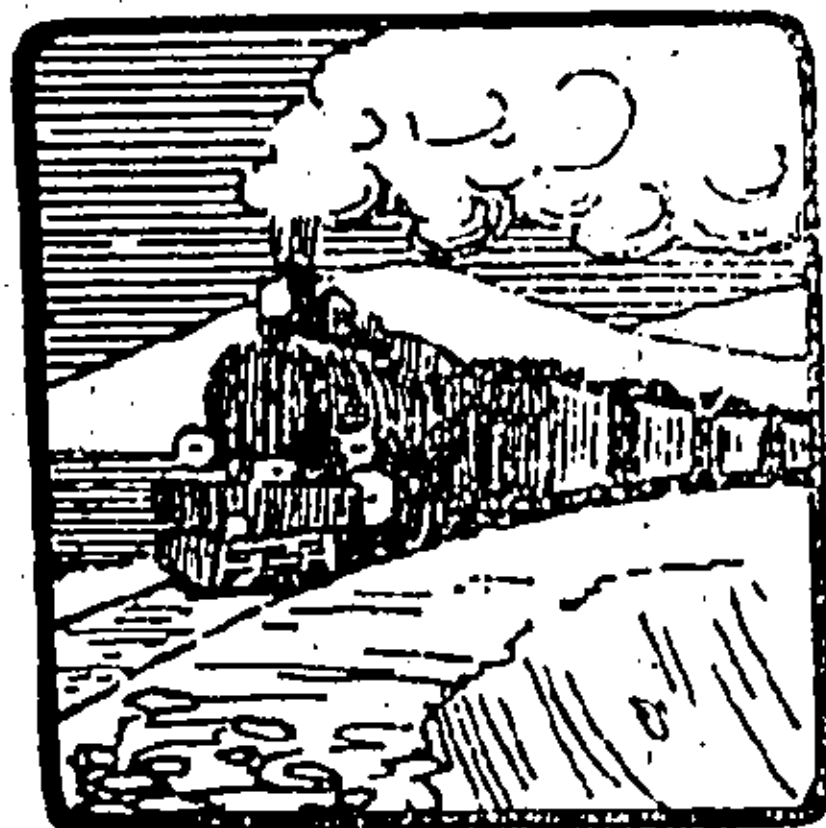
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"BIG BILL'S" DIET.

HIS ATTACK ON PRO-BRITISH HISTORY CONSIDERED.

AN AMUSING ADDRESS.

The attack on pro-British history texts in America was the subject of a lecture packed with interest delivered at King's College, London, by Professor Dixon Ryan Fox, of Columbia University, who is also director of the American University Union. He gave a most amusing account of Mr. Thompson, of Chicago, "who has become Big Bill by feeding upon other people's grudges" and explaining how many racial grudges that diet includes, he said that owing to its enormous foreign population Chicago is in point of numbers the fifth largest German city in the world, the fourth Polish city, the second Czech city, and the third Scandinavian city, while its Italian population nearly equals that of Florence, relates the "Manchester Guardian."

During the 18th century the majority of the people who went to America were not English, and the nationalities whose countrymen took part in the American Revolution are insistent that their heroes' deeds should be recognized in the text-books. Professor Fox made it clear that the man who writes American history for American schools is a perilous path. Mayor Thompson's attack was only the latest and most spectacular in a long series of attacks on history text-books in America. Half a dozen States had taken measures against text-books which in their opinion "belittled their father." Little action had been taken under such laws, but individual municipal boards had thrown out certain text-books.

Private association had often arraigned history text-books for what they thought was misrepresentation, any veterans of the North and South influenced the adoption of books according to their views of the Civil War. "What this country needs," said one veteran, "is a fair, impartial history of the Civil War, written from the southern point of view."

Demands of Religious Bodies. Religious sects wanted their views represented, Roman Catholics had special demands for history text-books. Even now in some cases the same publisher issues an American history for Northern schools, another for Southern schools, and a third for Roman Catholic schools. The "family tree" societies, of which there are scores in America, have banned books in some places because they gave inadequate space or praise to revolutionary heroes. But the most virulent attacks have come from the race groups. The great point is the treatment of the American Revolution, but this period must tend to receive less attention as later history has to

ONLY ONE.

FRIENDLY BOYCOTT OF A CHURCH.

FREE MOTOR RIDES.

Honiton, Devon.—The population of the ancient ecclesiastical parish of Southleigh, six miles from here, are boycotting their own church.

The only worshipper in the church now is a woman relative of the rector, to whom he preaches. The organ loft and the choir stalls are empty and no collection is taken.

The revolt is not directed against the rector, the Rev. J. P. Harrison, who, in fact, is unknown to many of the parishioners, the majority of whom even express sympathy for him.

After 600 Years. The trouble has arisen because when a few weeks ago the last rector accepted another living, the benefice of Southleigh, under an Order in Council made in 1924, became united automatically to that of Northleigh, two or three miles away. Southleigh until then had had a rector of its own for 600 years, and the people are seemingly resolute in their intention not to enter the doors of their church again until the parish is restored to its former independence.

Although the population have abandoned the parish church, they have not become non-churchgoers. They go to churches five or six miles away in motor-coaches provided free of charge by Miss Edmonds, who lives at Wiscombe Park, a beautiful estate, which has a notice at one of its entrances warning servants who do not close the gates that they are liable to a fine of a shilling.

Miss Edmonds, who in her efforts to preserve the old order has offered to add £100 to the former stipend of £300 a year, has let it be known that she is prepared to continue the service of motor-coaches indefinitely.

Each Sunday her fellow-parishioners visit a different place. So far they have been taken to such delightful centres as Seaton, Beer, Musbury, and Axmouth, and they are looking forward to an outing to Salcombe Regis.

be considered and less attention is paid to wars.

Professor Fox said that attempts were made during the war by some people ardent in the new alliance with England to forget that there had ever been any lack of friendship or a revolution; this was the extreme of the rapprochement. They went too far in representing the English point of view at the time of the Revolution, and perhaps it was just as well that some of the text-books should now be revised. But the work should be done by the mature judgment of scholars and not at the behest of revolutionary societies.

"VATICAN" FILM.

COURT ACCOUNT OF AN ALLEGED £300 FRAUD.

STORY OF CONTRACTS.

Before Mr. Boyd, at Westminster Francis Ryan Joseph Janion (43), no occupation, of Bernard-street, Russell-square, and Clifford's Inn, Fleet-street, was charged on a warrant with obtaining £300 by false pretences from Mr. John Morgan, of Cedar House, Dulwich Village.

Mr. Francis Peregrine, for the prosecution, said that last October the accused, styled Captain Janion, was introduced to Mr. Morgan as the owner of a film called "The History of the Vatican," displaying the story of the Popes from the earliest time.

Janion (counsel continued) said that he had a list of contracts for exhibition of the film at various cinemas, having obtained through the assistance of the Catholic Truth Society facilities for exhibition in towns with a large Roman Catholic population.

Mr. Morgan was asked to finance the undertaking, and under an agreement he provided £400, which was paid into the bank in the joint names of the parties. The profits were to be divided.

Janion said that the film was actually being shown with great success in Ireland, and that he was awaiting a cheque. By these and other representations he was allowed to draw £300 from the joint account.

Later, said counsel, the prosecutor discovered that the whole thing was a fraud, and that Janion never had any contract for the exhibition of the film.

Giving evidence, Mr. Morgan said that when he said to accused, "Capt. Janion, answer this question, 'Did this film ever go to Ireland?'" Janion answered, "No, there is no contract, and I am thoroughly ashamed of myself."

Detective-sergeant Dowers said that when charged Janion only said, "If I could get the £300 shall I be able to refund it?"

Janion was remanded in custody, being unable to find sureties for £300 bail.

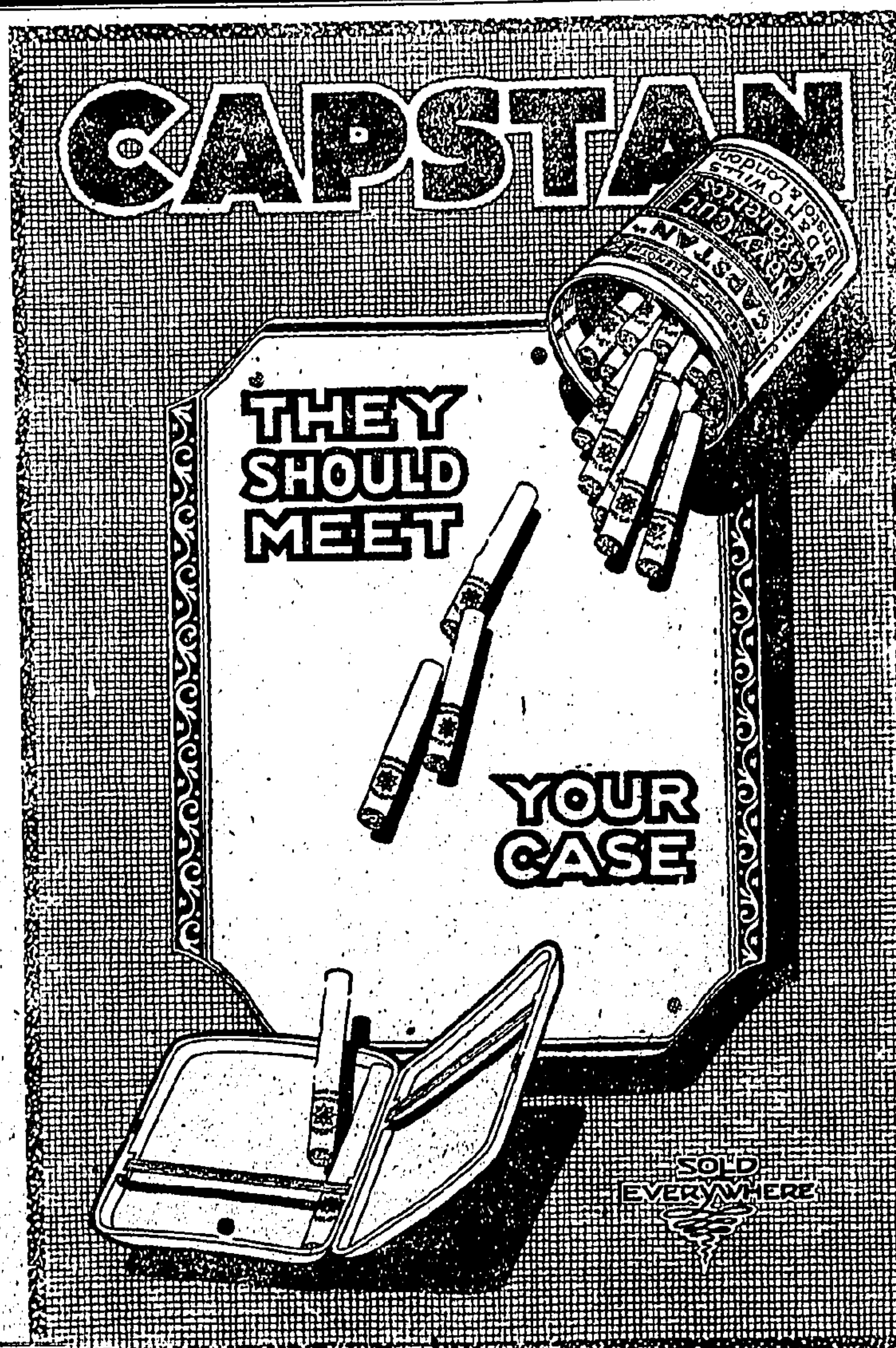
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EASTER MONDAY.

The G.P.O. will be opened on Easter Monday, the 9th inst. from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m.
The Branch Post Offices will be open from 8 to 9 a.m. on that day.
There will be one collection from the pillar-boxes and one delivery of ordinary correspondence as on Sundays, and one delivery of registered correspondence at 9 a.m.
The Money Order Office will be entirely closed during the Holiday.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per
SATURDAY, APRIL 7.	
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	President Garfield
Straits	Talamba
Shanghai	Szechuen
SUNDAY, APRIL 8.	
Japan	Santhia
MONDAY, APRIL 9.	
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	President Pierce
Manila	President Madison
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Polyphebus
TUESDAY, APRIL 10.	
Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai	Empress of Canada
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Korea Maru
SUNDAY, APRIL 15.	
Straits	Hakusan Maru
THURSDAY, APRIL 19.	
Australia and Manila	Mishima Maru
FRIDAY, APRIL 20.	
Japan and Shanghai	Suwa Maru
TUESDAY, APRIL 24.	
Japan	Aki Maru

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per
SUNDAY, APRIL 8.	
Sandakan	Mausang 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Hozan Maru 9 a.m.
Bangkok via Swatow	Kiangsu 9 a.m.
MONDAY, APRIL 9.	
Swatow	Hydrangea 9 a.m.
Letters 9 a.m.	Kutsang 9 a.m.
Amoy	Szechuen 9 a.m.
TUESDAY, APRIL 10.	
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Canada, C. & S. America and Europe via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 3rd May and Europe via Siberia. Parcels 9 a.m. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.	President Madison 12.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 11th May. K.P.O. Registration 1 p.m. Letters 1 p.m. G.P.O. Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.	Paul Lecat 8.30 p.m.
Manila	Empress of Canada 4.30 p.m.
Swatow	President Pierce 5 p.m.
Shanghai	Chakung 5 p.m.
	Hanyang 5 p.m.

Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

SUN YAT-SEN.

Almost Forgotten In N. China.

CHANG'S ATTITUDE.

No Official Representation At Death Anniversary.

Peking, March 24.
The late Dr. Sun Yat-sen may be a patron saint, almost a divinity, in South and Central China. But in North China he is being forgotten as rapidly as the authorities can manage.

This fact has been amply proved on the third anniversary of his death. Chang Tso-lin's Government has altogether ignored the occasion.

On the first and second anniversaries, the North China officials joined with those in Nationalist territory in paying homage to Dr. Sun's memory. At that time, Chang Tso-lin did not dare to ignore the "great man."

But it is now apparent he has decided the pretence is no longer necessary. The common people in North China may still regard Dr. Sun as a saviour, but Chang Tso-lin's immediate followers no longer feel the need of placating the people by public observances.

A few admirers went to Dr. Sun's resting-place in the western hills, to bow respectfully before his coffin. But no official representative was sent from Peking. It is believed here that Chang Tso-lin never had any real sympathy with the ideas or ideals of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. He was compelled by circumstances to express admiration for Dr. Sun, but obviously now feels that such hypocrisy is no longer necessary. —United Press.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

EASTER AND GOOD FRIDAY OBSERVANCES.

AT THE CHURCHES.

Special services were held at the various churches in the Colony yesterday and to-morrow special Easter celebrations will be observed.

At St. John's Cathedral yesterday, the Rev. H. V. Koop conducted a Children's Service at 10 a.m. which was well attended and the service at 11 a.m. at which there were Shortened Matins, Ante Communion and Sermon, was also conducted by the Rev. H. V. Koop. The Dean conducted the Three Hours' Service from 12-3 p.m. whilst at 6 p.m. Evensong and preparation for Easter Communion was held.

At Union Church, Kennedy-road, there was a good attendance at the 10.30 service, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald preaching on "The Innocence of Christ."

At St. Peter's Church, West Point, Matins and Ante-Communion were observed at 10 a.m. whilst a service of preparation for Easter is to be held this evening.

At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, the Rev. W. W. Rogers was the preacher at the morning service yesterday and Mr. P. Sands in the evening. At 6 p.m. to-day, there is to be preparation for Communion Service.

To-morrow's Services.

To-morrow's observances include the celebration of Holy Communion at St. John's Cathedral at 7 a.m., Choral Eucharist at 8 a.m., Matins and Sermon by the Rev. the Bishop of Victoria at 11 a.m., Holy Communion at 12.15, Children's Service conducted by the Dean at 3 p.m., Evensong and Sermon by the Dean at 6 p.m.

At Union Church, Kennedy-road, there will be a general service and K.O.S.B. Parade at 10.30 a.m.; the preacher being the Rev. F. P. W. Alexander, C. F. In the evening, there will be a special musical service led by the band of the K.O.S.B.'s and at which Mr. H. Glover will be the soloist. The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald will be the speaker.

At Union Church, Kowloon, the Rev. J. Horace Johnston will preach at the 11 a.m. service from the text "If it were not so, I would have told you," the soloist being Mrs. Younghusband. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed at the close of the service. The Minister will also preach at the evening service.

THREE TO DIE.

The Tientsin Telephone Outrage.

GENERAL'S ORDERS.

Soldiers Who Attacked Operators In An Office.

Tientsin. — Three soldiers of the army of General Chu Yu-pu stationed here, will be put to death and their superior officer, who ordered them to carry out the attack, will be dismissed for the recent assault on operators of the Chinese Telephone Administration at its offices here.

Orders to this effect were sent by Dictator Chang Tso-lin to General Chu Yu-pu and have been received.

GOOD WEATHER.

N.E. or variable winds; Moderate: Fine to Cloudy, is the official forecast for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-morrow.

It is reported that the soldiers already have been taken into custody and will be put to death when official investigation now going on closes.

The military officer responsible is said to hold a high rank. He ordered three of his armed guards to create a riot in the telephone administrations when he had difficulty in making calls, due, it is said, to the inability of the operators to understand him. When the soldiers invaded the telephone office, they destroyed some telephone wires and furniture and thus rendered the service unworkable for a few hours. It is said that in order to serve as a warning for others the three soldiers will probably be shot after trial by General Chu while their superior is to be dismissed from his command shortly.

N.E. or variable winds; Moderate: Fine to Cloudy, is the official forecast for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-morrow.

on "Love Triumphant," (the Easter Message of George Frederick Watts).

At St. Peter's Church there will be Holy Communion at 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist and Sermon at 11 a.m. (preacher the Rev. N. V. Halward).

At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, there will be Holy Communion at 7.15 a.m. also at 8.15 a.m. and at 11 a.m. there will be Morning Prayer and Holy Communion, Preacher, the Vicar. At 2.15 p.m. there will be a Young People's Service and at 6 p.m. the preacher will be the Rev. C. B. Shann.

Catholic Observance.

Good Friday observances at the Roman Catholic Churches yesterday were simple but impressive. In the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Glebe, the offices were read at 8 a.m., in the place of the usual Mass, the service lasting about an hour.

In the evening there was the "Way of the Cross," an impressive meditation on the sufferings of Christ being read at each of the fourteen stations.

At St. Margaret's Church, Broadwood-road, Happy Valley, the "Way of the Cross" took place at 9 a.m., whilst at St. Joseph's Church, Garden-road, the same ceremony started at 10 a.m. This was the only Good Friday observance carried out at these two Churches.

"The Seven Words," the utterances of Christ whilst on the Cross were repeated and meditated upon at the Rosary Church, Kowloon, at 8 p.m., yesterday.

To-day, Holy Saturday, was observed at both the Cathedral and St. Margaret's Church with the Blessing of the Paschal Candle and Font, both ceremonies started at 6.30 a.m. and were followed by High Mass.

Easter Sunday will be celebrated to-morrow at the Cathedral with the Pontifical High Mass starting at 8.30 a.m., to be followed by the Papal Blessing. His Lordship Bishop El Yalvora will officiate at both services.

OIL SCANDAL.

Sinclair To Stand His Trial.

TEAPOT DOME CASE.

Unlikely That Fall Will Appear As Co-defendant.

Washington, April 2.
Chairman Nye, of the Senate Teapot Dome investigating committee, and Senator Walsh, proponent of the inquiry, announced to-day that the committee would not attempt at the present time to obtain testimony from Albert B. Fall.

Fall said at El Paso, Texas, last night that he would tell all he knew of the oil scandal, either in a deposition or in testimony on the witness stand at the Fall Sinclair criminal conspiracy trial which is scheduled to open in Washington on April 4. Physicians believe that Fall will be unable to attend the trial. He is ill, and as a result, is in a weakened condition both physically and mentally.

That the trial would proceed as scheduled became a certainty to-day when Justice Bailey ordered Harry F. Sinclair, Fall's co-defendant, to go on trial alone, in the event Fall is unable to be there. Roosevelt's Condemnation.

New York, March 22.
Theodore Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy when the Teapot Dome lease was consummated, to-night described the acceptance of Harry F. Sinclair's campaign contributions as "all wrong."

His attitude toward the contributions, was expressed in an address before the New York Young Republican Club. Senator La Follette also spoke, criticising the attitude of President Coolidge and Secretaries Hoover and Mellon toward the Teapot Dome investigations. The club tabled for future discussion a resolution condemning Will H. Hays for receiving and handling the so-called Sinclair fund while he was chairman of the Republican national committee. —Associated Press.

RUBBER SENSATION.

(Continued from Page 1.)

London Press Comment.

That the abolition of restriction is the healthiest palliative for the Rubber Industry is the tenor of the comments in this morning's "Times." The British industry will be no longer at a disadvantage compared with its competitors. It will now be free to regain the supremacy which it should never have lost.

The "Daily Telegraph" considers that the best hope is that Dutch interests should now be persuaded to enter into a working understanding with the British interests in Ceylon and Malaya. This will allow stabilisation of rubber at a price leaving the growers a reasonable margin of profit.

The "Financial Times" thinks that a fine bargaining instrument has been placed in the hands of British growers, who are at present only producing 60 per cent. of their full capacity. With so large a reserve capacity of production, the initiative must again pass into British hands.

This experience, however, costly it may be, says the "Morning Post," will not be too dearly bought if it brings about a voluntary scheme for ensuring a steady supply at a reasonable price, low enough to extend and encourage consumption.

The "Daily Express" welcomes the decision and declares that the sooner the industry stands on its own feet the better.

Restrictions were always an economic mistake, thinks the "Daily Mail," but when they have been imposed by State action, proper caution in regard for the vast interests involved should be shown before the removal of them. The Government's handling of the matter has been muddled throughout. —Reuter.

Straits Anticipates Slump. Singapore, Yesterday.
Everyone is discussing the Government's rubber decision. All

THRILLS OF A NEW KIND.

The first aerial police!—A jewel ring above the clouds! The sensational crash of a plane into city streets!

An epic story of love, courage and loyalty dealing with the arm of the law in the sky!



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AT THE
QUEEN'S FINAL SHOWINGS
TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

THRILLS, love and wild adventure in the days when the West was young and romance galloped over the trails!

ZANE GREY'S

FORLORN RIVER

With
JACK HOLT—ARLETTE MARCHAL—RAYMOND HATTON
EDMUND BURNS.

AT THE
WORLD FINAL SHOWINGS
TO-DAY
Orchestra 5.15 & 9.20. Interpreter 2.30 & 7.15.

A famous novelist's striking story of love and marriage in high Society!

ELINOR GLYN'S

LOVE'S BLINDNESS

With
PAULINE STARKE & ANTONIO MORENO.

AT THE
STAR FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY.
Continuous 2.30 to 8.30
At 9.15 p.m.—The Wilbur Players in "HER WEDDING NIGHT"

rubber interests are considering their action to meet the generally anticipated slump. General surprise is expressed at the shortness of the interim period but there has been no panic in the market which opened 14 cents below yesterday's price of 48 Straits cents and closed at 32 1/4 spot. The tone is uncertain and some authorities are of opinion that a number of the smaller estates will close down or merge into the larger companies, while many concerns will be hard hit. Briefly, it is thought to be a case of the survival of the fittest.

Contrasted with yesterday's 1s. 7 1/2d. of a penny, rubber is now 9 1/4d. per pound, the lowest price since 1922 when it was 6d. To-day's relapse is due to the partly lower close in New York and partly to the liquidation of speculative commitments. The market is nervous and a settled condition is not expected for a considerable time. Lower prices are predicted. Plantation shares slumped to 1s. 6d. from 2s., but speculation has been reduced to a minimum, and there is reason to fear unfavourable financial developments as a result of the present weakness.

Plantation interests hope continued and uneconomic prices will be avoided by combined action with the Dutch East Indies growers to maintain a reasonable selling price.

Dutch Views.
Amsterdam, Yesterday.
The "Telegraaf" publishes a summary of interviews with a number of prominent Dutch rubber growers with regard to the British Government's decision to abolish restrictions, and says the decision has shocked the market and the stock exchange because of more gradual abolition being expected; but it is realised that speedy abolition will make Anglo-Dutch producers get together sooner and reach an understanding as both parties will be free from Government interference.

New York's Big Turn-Over.
A corrected statement reports that the total business done on the New York Rubber during the day of the announcement amounted to 8,938 tons, valued at \$961,200, eclipsing all records in the history of the Exchange.

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